The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3946. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

Advices from General Grant to Monday Morning.

Hostilities Suspended by Impassable Roads.

THE TROOPS IN FINE SPIRITS.

Lee Fortifying His Position Strongly.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S BODY RECOVERED.

General Butler Laying Siege to Fort Darling.

Cheering News from General Sherman.

Two Days' Hard Fighting With Good Results.

The Rebels Abandon Resaca and Retreat.

OUR FORCES IN VIGOROUS PURSUIT.

DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

Delay of Offensive Operations—Impassable Condition of the Roads—Fine Spirits of the Troops—Both Armies Concentrated on the Road to Richmond—Evacuation of Resaca by Johnston—Butler Still Operating Against Fort Darling.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 16—5 P. M.

Major-Gen. Dix, New-York:

We have dispatches from Gen. GRANT to 8 o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads become passable; that the army is in the best of spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success. The two armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond.

The operations of Gen. SHERMAN yesterday, and two days' hard fighting, forced JOHNSTON to evacuate Resaca at midnight last night. Gen. SHERMAN'S forces are in vigorous pursuit.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. BUTLER to-day. At the latest reports, he was still operating against Fort Darling.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the Armies in Virginia—Intelligence from Resaca—Two Lines of the Enemy's Works Stormed.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 15—11:35 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix.

Our latest dates from Gen. GRANT'S headquarters are to yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock.

No operations of importance had occurred. Our reinforcements were arriving.

Nothing has been received from Gen. BUTLER since his telegrams of Saturday night.

We have intelligence from Resaca up to 11 o'clock last night. Our lines had advanced on the left, two lines of the enemy's earthworks having been stormed.

STONEMAN is reported to have destroyed a wagon train, captured two guns, and thrashed RODDY.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
Sunday, May 15—1 P. M.

A Sabbath stillness has prevailed to-day up to this hour, the enemy showing no disposition whatever to attack. Although I see announcements in the Northern papers of the rebel army having been driven beyond Spottsylvania Court-house, there is no truth in them whatever, as my dispatches from day to day will have informed you.

On the contrary, the enemy continue to strengthen his works. *It is fully expected, however, that a vigorous turning movement will complete the evacuation of the rebel lines without a battle.*

The repose of to-day and yesterday is much needed by this army, exhausted as it is by marching and fighting. The mere measurement of the map gives you no idea of the amount of marching the army has been compelled to do our lines six to ten miles in extent, and corps have been marched and countermarched from one wing to the other. This has ordinarily been done during the night, fighting and skirmishing during the day, so that the physical and moral powers of the army have been on the strain for the past twelve days. We have met throughout the most obstinate resistance, and have suffered much, but you will rightly credit the army of the Potomac with a substantial success on the whole. The determination to crush out the rebel army is undagging.

LATER, TWO P. M.—The enemy finding our right withdrawn, is just now making a reconnoissance, for the purpose of finding out our position. The affair is unimportant. Yesterday afternoon the rebels suddenly developed a line of battle on our left, coming through the woods, and gobbling up several of our pickets, and driving back the reserve. Gens. MEADE and WRIGHT, with the Staff, were out beyond our front at the time, and had an extremely narrow escape from capture. Immediately afterward, Gen. WRIGHT threw forward a force, under cover of artillery fire, and retook the position, which was an portant one.

W. SWINTON.

Arrival of a Paroled Union Surgeon from the Rebel Lines—He Brings the Body of Gen. Wadsworth.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

Dr. MCDEMITT, of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers, who was captured with some six hundred others in the second day's battle in the Wilderness, was paroled on Wednesday last, and arrived within our lines on Saturday with the body of Gen. WADSWORTH. He says he saw Gen. LONGSTREET; that he was wounded in the collar-bone, but had not gone to Richmond. He also states that he saw J. E. B. STUART the day that he left; that he had not even been wounded.

The Secessionists here have a story afloat to-night that BUCKNER'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S forces from East Tennessee have effected a junction with LEE, and that a portion of JOE. JOHNSTON'S army has reinforced BEAUREGARD at Petersburgh.

They claim that all the damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad done by our forces last winter had been repaired and that if the report of Gen. CROOK'S raid is true, and that he made a break in the road near Abingdon, yet these troops could come through in the time which has elapsed since GRANT'S crossing of the Rapidan. The distance from Bull's Gap, in Tennessee, to where CROOK is said to have torn up the road is about 100 miles, which could be marched in five days. They argue that by making this distance on foot and taking cars, which might be sent down that far from Richmond, reinforcements could reach LEE at Spottsylvania within the twelve days since the fight commenced. Facts, of rebel Evacuation of Bull's Gap and a reported collision of SIGEL with the enemy toward Lynchburgh, are all that give color to these statements. The reported junction of BUCHNER is considered here, in military circles, as possible, but not probable.

The following appeared in our postscript edition of yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 15—Midnight

The latest intelligence received here from the front, through unofficial sources, is up to yesterday, at 1 o'clock. On Saturday evening, just before dusk, the rebels made an attack on the position occupied by the Fifth Corps, principally with artillery, but were finally driven back with severe loss. The cannonading was furious for several hours. We lost a number of valuable officers and from two to three hundred men killed and wounded. After the repulse of the rebels, one of the divisions of the Fifth Corps made a charge upon the enemy's position, and, it is reported, captured a rebel battery and a number of prisoners. On Saturday night LEE'S forces were believed to be in line of battle about three miles beyond Spottsylvania Court-house, in a southwesterly direction. His sharpshooters were within half a mile south of the town, which was neutral ground. Several important changes have been made in the positions of our several corps; it would be improper to state what they are; suffice it to say that Gen. GRANT will bring to bear, in the next attack on the rebel position, superior forces on all sides. Fresh troops are arriving. A general assault was to have been made on the enemy's right wing on Saturday morning, but owing to the wretched condition of the roads, which had been rendered almost impassable by the storm, a portion of our army failed to get into position in time, and the attack had to be abandoned in consequence.

My informant says that the impression prevailed at headquarters that there would be hard fighting yet this side of North Anna River. LEE has his forces massed, and will give us battle again as soon as we advance. His army, according to the statements of prisoners captured yesterday, is on quarter rations, and without hope of receiving any from Richmond or Lynchburgh.

Since the fight on Thursday we have captured about two thousand more prisoners, making our total captures in the neighborhood of 12,000.

Further Particulars—How Gen. Lee Treated the Body of Gen. Wadsworth—The Losses, Privations and Spirit of Lee's Army—Desperate Resistance—Lee, Longstreet and Stuart—Gen. Crawford all Right.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 16.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Washington, says:

A Surgeon of the Sixty-sixth New-York Regiment, who was captured with six hundred others in the third day's fight, and was subsequently paroled, came into our lines on Saturday with the body of Gen. WADSWORTH, which had been interred by the order of Gen. LEE, in a neat coffin.

We also saw Gen. LONGSTREET in his tent. He was wounded in his collar-bone. The wound was not mortal, but would incapacitate him for active duty for some time.

Gen. J. E. B. STUART was not down at Richmond at the time that Gen. SHERIDAN was near there, and is now in Gen. LEE'S army unhurt.

The rebel loss is tremendous, but there is no indication of their giving up yet.

The rebel lines are well supported by lines of interior works, and more are being constructed.

Gen. LEE has not been wounded, as the Surgeon saw and talked with him on Friday, when he gave him permission to take up the body of Gen. WADSWORTH.

He is of opinion that the rebels will yet make a desperate resistance. He says their privations only seem to exasperate them, and that they are kept up by the hope and idea of exhausting us and compelling us to abandon the contest.

Gen. CRAWFORD, who was cut off from his command of Pennsylvania Reserves last week, and supposed to be a prisoner, is reported to have rejoined the reserves.

Four more boat-loads of wounded arrived here this morning from Aquia Creek.

Some Ohio militia paraded along the Pennsylvania-avenue to-day, making a fine appearance.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

More About the Returned Surgeon—The Rebel Position Very Strong—Gen. Owens.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

A late arrival from Belle Plain says that the Surgeon of the Sixty-sixth New-York, who was a prisoner, was paroled by LEE, and allowed to disinter the body of Gen. WADSWORTH, which had been interred in a coffin made by breaking up a door. He was then passed by LEE, with the remains, over the rebel line into ours.

He further states that LONGSTREET lies yet in the rebel camp, very badly wounded in the shoulder blade, which is shattered. He further confirms the fact that the paragraph from a late Petersburgh paper, alleging that LEE is wounded, is untrue. According to his belief, the rebels are very advantageously posted, and will be dislodged from their present position only after very desperate fighting, unless GRANT turns it.

It is now stated that Gen. OWEN, of Pennsylvania, who has been twice reported killed in this campaign, was still alive yesterday. He has had two horses shot from under him. The last one was three days ago, which fell so heavily upon him as to render him insensible. He had to be carried to the hospital, where he was lying yesterday morning, but was soon expected to be in the saddle again.

Affairs at Fredericksburg—Newspaper for the Wounded—The Roads.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

Among the wounded officers in Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, not heretofore mentioned, is Gen. WM. H. MORRIS, of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps.

Since the army began to move, mail facilities have necessarily been suspended. Mr. O. JUDD, working in the Sanitary Commission, writes: "A newspaper, nearly a week old, I chanced to have, was a great treat. It was read by a wounded man in the hospital at Fredericksburgh to his comrades, and passed through different rooms and so read till it was totally worn out. I find the same eagerness among the many hundreds of men. They have been fighting, and now want to know what the papers say, and what people know about their deeds. Let all having any papers published this month mail them, postpaid, to the soldiers whose address they know. All papers that cannot thus be sent can be forwarded to the United States Sanitary Commission, and they will be speedily distributed among the different hospitals and camps with the Sanitary stores."

The roads from Fredericksburgh to Belle Plain are in a horrible condition. Wagons sink to the hubs of the wheels. It takes six or eight hours to go the distance.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

The Latest from Gen. Butler—Progress of the Siege—Continued Success—Appearance of a Rebel Iron-clad.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, PROCTOR'S CREEK, Va., Saturday, May 14,
VIA FORT MONROE, Monday, May 16.

At daylight Gen. BURNHAM'S Brigade charged upon the enemy's outer works at Proctor's Creek and carried the entire line, section by section.

At 10 o'clock the batteries opened on the enemy, who had fallen back to a line of heavy earthworks next to Fort Darling. The enemy replied briefly until 2 P. M., when the batteries and sharpshooters silenced the enemy's guns.

Nothing more was heard from the rebels during the day. Our batteries continued until sundown. Our loss was 150. We captured a few prisoners. Major AINSWORTH, of the Tenth New-Hampshire, was wounded.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a shell exploded the magazines of Fort Darling.

PROCTOR'S CREEK, Sunday, May 15.

A small rebel gunboat came down opposite Fort Darling this morning, threw several shells into our cavalry, and then retired.

Lieut.-Col. POND, of the First United States Cavalry, discovered three torpedoes in the James River this morning.

At noon the enemy came out of their fortifications and attacked HECKMAN'S brigade. The fight was altogether with musketry, and lasted till 4 o'clock. The enemy were drawn back to their works. Sharp shooting was continued along the lines, and the rebels' artillery was kept silenced.

At 8 o'clock last evening the enemy advanced upon our lines near the Petersburgh Turnpike. A short, sharp musketry engagement ensued, which resulted in the enemy's being driven back to their breastworks.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Monday, May 16—9 A. M.,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 16—5 P. M.

The rebel iron-clad *Richmond* came down last evening and opened fire on the fleet. The monitors drove her back.

Rebel prisoners say that the enemy have lost more killed than wounded during the last three days, and that 140 of our wounded were taken prisoners.

The Eighth Army Corps Hospital steamer has taken down 90 of our wounded to Hampton. Three-fourths of them were severely wounded.

Everything is favorable. Gen. BUTLER commands in person.

Effect of Grant's Victory on Butler's Troops—All the Railroads to Richmond Cut.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Saturday, May 14.

There was great cheering at the front this morning, news having reached the troops through rebel lines that Gen. GRANT had captured a whole rebel division, with forty pieces of artillery.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, May 15.

We learn that all the railroads leading to Richmond have been cut.

Gen. Butler is being reinforced.

The Advance Upon Fort Darling—Resistance of the Rebels—Heavy Labors of the Troops—Capture of Beauregard's Courier—The Push for Richmond—Kautz on Railroads.

From our Special Correspondent.

IN BIVOUAC, ON THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH TURNPIKE, Friday Morning May 13, 1864.

Our troops have had little time for resting since they landed in this vicinity. *We have fought five battles in seven days.*

On Monday last we were attempting to get toward Petersburgh, but meeting with obstacles in that direction which could only be overcome at a cost more expensive than the possible result, we changed front, and are now working gradually in the direction of Richmond.

Our forces were ordered out at daybreak yesterday, and after a march of three miles, met the enemy. At no time, however, during the day was the fighting severe. Brisk skirmishing between the pickets and an occasional interchange of artillery compliments was all. Our line was more than three miles long, extending from the James River to Chester Station, on the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad. There was only one road on which it was possible for cavalry and artillery to operate, and that was the turnpike before spoken of, which was a little to the left of the centre of our line. The country on each side of the pike is thickly wooded and rolling, and with alternate swamps and interlaced undergrowth, making it almost impracticable for infantry operations.

The day was one of the most disagreeable that was ever experienced. A spiteful and persistent rain fell all day, striking against one with the force of hail, and keeping every man in the command in a condition of cold, soggy discomfort throughout the day. Mark Tapley would have been rejoiced with the occasion and its incidents, and there were really a great many professedly jolly people seen, although I must be permitted to doubt whether they expressed their real sentiments.

The engagement began at about 9 o'clock by a smart action between a section of BELGER'S battery of the First Rhode Island Artillery and a rebel battery, both of which were posted on commanding ridges of the turnpike. The gallant BELGER succeeded in driving the rebels back, losing in the attempt one killed and five wounded. There was a cessation of hostilities until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time our line of battle was formed, and our skirmishers pressed forward, driving that of the enemy slowly before them beyond a creek called Proctor's Run, and at nightfall our pickets held the banks of this stream.

There were three divisions of our troops in line, namely, TURNER'S, of the Tenth Corps, on the right, resting on the river; WEITZEL'S, of the Eighteenth Corps, in the centre, and BROOKS', of the Eighteenth, on the left, resting on the railroad. TERRY, with the First Division of the Tenth Corps, was massed on the left ready for a flank movement if necessary. The enemy were discovered in front of WEITZEL'S division in strong force. Prisoners tell us that the rebels were reinforced night before last by HOKE'S North Carolina Brigade, which bivouacked on the very ground which we now occupy. Indeed the house of Mr. PERON, within a stone's throw of Gen. SMITH'S headquarters, in the woods where I write, was occupied until yesterday morning by HOKE himself.

A rebel courier was captured on the turnpike yesterday morning. He left Petersburgh at 7 o'clock A. M. with a dispatch from BEAUREGARD to Gen. HOKE, informing him that he must hold "the line designated," and that he would be up in the evening to aid him. To-day, therefore, we expect to contend against Mr. BEAUREGARD in person.

Among the incidents of yesterday's fight I heard that Capt. HOYT, of Gen. BURNHAM'S Staff, had two horses killed under him in the afternoon, himself on both occasions escaping unhurt.

Capt. WEST, of Gen. SMITH'S Staff, set fire to and destroyed a rebel schooner in the James River, to which a torpedo was attached. The vessel was of no use to us and might have been to the enemy. WEST is a gallant fellow, always ready for hazardous enterprises.

Our demonstrations yesterday allowed Gen. KAUTZ with his cavalry force to start across the country to destroy the Richmond and Danville Road in the rear of Richmond, and if he is successful he will break the only remaining link of connection between the rebels in Virginia and the South.

The fight on Tuesday last, in which a portion of Gen. TERRY'S division of the Tenth Corps was engaged, was a very stubborn one. The enemy outnumbered him vastly, and charged upon his position repeatedly with their fierce "Yi, yi" yell. They were gallantly repulsed on each occasion, although at one stage of the fight there was great danger that our flank would be turned. The woods on both sides of the turnpike in front of the ridge, which TERRY selected for his fight, was set on fire by the shelling, and some of the wounded perished in the flames. Our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, footing up more than 300. The rebel loss was far greater—estimated at 600 to 700. They asked and received permission to remove their wounded and bury their dead. Riding over the field yesterday, I saw many of the rebels unburied and in the most shocking condition from the effects of the flames. Every particle of clothing was burnt from them, and some had made shallow trenches around themselves by drawing in toward them the dry leaves which fed the fire—done evidently to prolong their lives as long as possible.

Dr. SUCKLEY, Medical Director of the Eighteenth Corps, was with me during this memorable race. He says that in his wide experience he never saw such horrible incidents of a battle-field.

The troops last night made themselves as comfortable as the rain permitted. This morning they are ready to renew operations. We feel perfectly secure here.

H. J. W.

Following is a partial list of the casualties in the Eighteenth Corps:

EIGHTEETH CORPS.

Wounded.

Sylvester Eastbrook Battery F, 1st R. 1. Artillery.
John H. Laymeson, Co. B, 148th New-York.
Samuel C. Davis, Co. E, 10th New-Hampshire.
James Horton, Co. E, 10th New-Hampshire.
F. B. Macomber, Bat. F, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.
1st Lieut. And. W. Dow, Co. A, 10th New-Hampshire.
Sergt. Henry F. Haines, Co. E, 10th New-Hampshire.
Joseph Cole, Co. H, 10th N. Hampshire.
Sergt. D. R. Copperwaith, Co. E, 9th New-York.
John F. Kuss, Co. E, 10th New-Hampshire.
J. Fraser, Co H, 10th N. H.
George R. Emerson, Co. H, 10th New-Hampshire.
Octavius Chapin, Co. F, 10th New-Hampshire.
Edward Anderson, Co. E, 148th New-York.
James Mooney, Co. D, 13th New-Hampshire.
O. Daly, Co. E, 148th N. Y.
Andrew Foley, Co. F, 10th New Hampshire.
Geo. F. Hosmer, Co. A, 13th New-Hampshire—killed.
William E. Holman, Co. A, 25th Alabama—killed.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH N. Y. S. V.

Corp. Adolph Pincus, Co. C—head.
Corp. Jacob Hines, Co. K—arm.
Patrick Ryan, Co. C—hand.
Corp. Peter Wagner, Co. C thigh.
Corp. Wm. Wichtenstien, Co. I—killed.
Jos. Allen, Co. H—shoulder.
J. Minich, Co. C—hip.
Corp. Wm. Otis, Co. F—abdomen.
Geo. Cook, Co. E—head.
John Harris, Co. D—hand.
Serg. Wm. Armstrong, Co D—hand.
Serg. W. Woods, Co. B—leg.
E. Winterhalter, Co. K—foot.
Jacob Hess, Co. K—arm, amputated.
—— Riley, Co. B—hip.
Serg. Carmichel, Co. B—killed.
Serg. Wilson, Co. G—foot.
S. White, Co. E—arm.
H. Ringer, Co. F—leg.
Sergt. Frederick Smith, Co. K—killed.
Henry McMahon, Co. H—hand.
Corp. Conrad Weisman, Co C—hand.
Corp. John Grettinberger, Co. G—hand.
J. Banman, Co. E—hand
Robt. Fuller, Co. I—arm.
Serg. Jas. Qualgen, Co. F—face.
Pat. Murphy, Co. I—ankle.
Robert Roolman, Co. K—shoulder.
J. Keenan, Co. D—shoulder.
T. Gibson, Co. G—hand.
G. Thiemes, Co. K—shoulder.
Serg. Shein, Co. I—killed.
John Kane, Co. H—shoulder.
Capt. Strickland, Co. B—arm, flesh wound.
Capt. Gosee, Co. E—leg, flesh wound.
Lieut. Johnson, Adjutant—breast, flesh wound.

W. J. MCDERMOTT, Surgeon,
Sixty-sixth Regiment N. Y. V.

An Arrival from Fortress Monroe—Butler Laying Regular Siege to Fort Darling—The Miners and Sappers at Work.

The steamer *Charles Thomas*, from Fortress Monroe on Sunday, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing fifty wounded men, in charge of Sergt. HOPPIN, of SERRELL'S Engineers, most of the wounded belonged to that regiment. Sergt. OTIS, of that regiment, was left wounded at Fortress Monroe. *He was wounded in a sap within three hundred yards of the Fort*, which was being rapidly constructed, and would soon reach the base of the fortification. The general feeling was that the siege, under the energetic and skillful supervision of SMITH and GILLMORE, would be very short and successful. Among the passengers by the *Thomas*, were four of DAHLGREN'S men, who had escaped from prison and finally reached our lines, after having been concealed a week in Richmond. One hundred and eighty-seven prisoners arrived from Bermuda Hundred on Thursday. A Major who was captured says BEAUREGARD has three weeks' provisions for *their* army, which would not be three days for ours. He says BUTLER has BEAUREGARD fastened in Petersburgh in such a manner that he can't help LEE, nor do much damage to *any one else*.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Rebel Reports—Jeb. Stewart Certainly Dead.

The steamer *Thomas Collier*, has arrived from Newbern, with Chief Quartermaster WEBSTER, on board, who reports all quiet there.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th, has the following:

"MERIDIAN, Monday, May 9.

"STERLE'S army, 9,000 strong, surrendered to Gen. DICK TAYLOR at Camden on the 28th ult.

"Gen. FRICK had demanded the surrender of Alexandria."

[This is entirely false.—ED. TIMES.]

"GOLDSBORO, N. C., Monday, May 9.

"The expedition to Newbern returned on Saturday. It captured 63 men."

"There were twenty-nine Yankee prisoners in the Libby Prison on the 11th inst."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 14th, says that Gen. J. E. B. STUART'S funeral occurred on the 15th in Richmond.

The *Dispatch* also has the following:

"The enemy has taken possession of the road leading to Louisa Court-house. The telegraph wires are all cut down to LEE'S army, and intelligence is received by a very circuitous route. The following is the latest from the front:

The enemy came out of their earthworks at daylight and attacked our right wing. Our artillery opened on the enemy, driving him back to the fortifications with heavy loss. Our loss was slight, being under cover. No officers were killed in the last engagement."

FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The Rebels Endeavoring to Place Torpedoes in the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers—Ten of them Found.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

On the afternoon of the 11th instant, Commander PARKER, of the Potomac flotilla, received information that a party of rebels were engaged in placing torpedoes in the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers, to blow up our boats.

He immediately ordered up an expedition to thwart their purposes.

Col. DRAPER, of the camp at Point Lookout, was asked to coöperate, and immediately consented to go himself, and took with him about 300 colored troops from the camp, who embarked on the same night.

The troops were landed, with 36 seamen, under the command of Capt. STERRY, with boat-howitzers and grappling-hooks, and scoured the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers and Mobjack Bay pretty thoroughly.

The boats explored the Rappahannock as high up as Urbana, and the whole length of the Piankatank, and succeeded in finding four which were exploded, sending the water up in huge jets. The six others were got out of the river unharmed.

The torpedoes were made of tin cases filled with powder, and were to have been exploded by a percussion cap, a tarred string leading to the shore being arranged to set the cap off. The amount of powder in them varied from 30 to 60 pounds.

Some of those who were engaged in fixing the infernal machines were seen from the shore, and our troops pursued them some distance, encountering some 200 rebel troops, who were there to watch the party fixing the torpedoes, when a little skirmishing ensued, resulting in the killing of ten rebels, the wounding of a number of others, and the capture of twenty prisoners.

The colored troops are said to have behaved with great gallantry.

The leader of the torpedo party, Acting Master MAXWELL, of the Confederate Navy, a notorious raider, who had hitherto given much trouble, was killed while attempting to escape by swimming the creek.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMIES.

A gentleman recently returned from the scene of SHERMAN'S operations in Georgia, whose statement can be relied on, furnishes the following information relative to the strength of the rebel armies: LEE'S army, he says, is greatly underestimated, and that there are now nearly 200,000 veterans in the rebel service. The last conscription added to their ranks nearly 75,000 conscripts, many of whom are either boys or old men, and all of whom will be either in the hospital or in the field in less than three months. The troops west of the Mississippi, and sick and wounded, he estimates at 50,000 more, thus making the total strength of the rebel army 375,000 men. The force at Charleston he believes to be less than 4,000 men, and that LEE and JOHNSTON'S forces united will amount to 230,000 men, and of this force LEE he believes to have fully two-thirds.

REVISION OF TARIFF.

At a protracted session of Ways and Means Committee to-day, during which the question of revising the new tariff was considered, the determination was arrived at to recommend an increase of not exceeding thirty per cent. on the average over the old schedule. The committee will report last of next week.

TAXATION.

The Senate Finance Committee amused itself today grinding out the hand-organ tune of *taxation*. Stockbrokers of the leading Eastern cities whined piteously for leniency at the hands of the committee, backed by a fierce lobby of whisky, petroleum and tobacco speculators. While the whole country demands immediate taxation, as a measure of business safety, Congress dallies away time, listening to windy speeches of paid agents, representing special speculative interests.

NOMINATIONS.

A large number of nominations for various military grades, from Generals down, sent in by the President some time since to the Senate, were taken up the Military Committee to-day for final disposition. The exigencies of the service require that immediate action be had upon them.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. MCDOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL will leave here to-morrow for San Francisco, to assume command of Department Pacific.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Trains passed over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Saturday, to Rappahannock Station; track in good condition. The outposts on that line extend to Bull Run. No guerrilla operations in that direction.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Several thousand wounded arrived here to-day. It is said that a large number of our killed and wounded who fell in the first and second day's fight in the Wilderness have not yet been brought in.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL SLOOP OSCAR.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the United States schooner *Fox* at sea, May 1, of the sloop *Oscar*, with a cargo of 93 bales of cotton. She had no papers or flag, which the Captain said he had thrown overboard. She was bound from St. Marks to Havana.

COL. FESSENDEN WOUNDED AND NOT KILLED.

Col. FESSENDEN, recently confirmed as Brigadier-General, was not killed, as reported, at Cane River.

Senator FESSENDEN was yesterday advised that his son was wounded, and had his leg amputated, and at last accounts was at New-Orleans.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscription to the ten-forty loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $1,037,000.

THE BOLIVIA-CHILIAN DIFFICULTY.

The correspondence relative to the controversy between the Republic of Chili and Bolivia, communicated by the President to the Senate, shows that the Congress of Bolivia authorized the declaration of war against Chili, in case the conciliatory measures of diplomacy should not obtain the return of the usurped territory, or other pacific solution compatible with the national dignity. The suggestions from our Government of mediation is received in a kindly spirit, but the Chilian Secretary of Foreign Relations, writing to our Representative at Santiago, March 7, says that "the state of affairs has undergone no change whatever, favorable to mediation."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to May 5 by the Hecla and City of London.

The Pirate Georgia at Liverpool.

SHE IS TO BE DISMANTLED AND SOLD.

An Explanation Made to the French Government Regarding the Mexican Resolution.

THE DANISH COMPLICATIONS.

Threatened Anglo-French Naval Demonstration in the Baltic.

Sale of the Great Eastern to the French Government.

DEATH OF MEYERBEER, THE COMPOSER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. PATAIR, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived here yesterday.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th of May, also arrived here yesterday.

The *City of Limerick* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d.

The *Peruvian* arrived off Londonderry at about 10 A. M. on the 3d.

The *Glasgow* arrived off Queenstown at 8:20 on the morning of the 4th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Rebel Pirate Georgia—Her Arrival at Liverpool.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF HER EXPERIENCE.

From the Liverpool Courier, April 4.

The screw corvette *Georgia* is moored in a snug little bight at the Victoria Wharf, on the south side of the Great Float, at Birkenhead, about a mile from Woodside Ferry. The best mode of access for visitors from Liverpool is to go by one of the dock omnibuses which have recently commenced running from the ferry, for they pass within a couple of hundred yards of the vessel.

The *Georgia* and the side-wheel blockade-runner *Eugenie* are moored together, the latter occupying the quay berth, and both vessels are distinguishable at a distance by their display of the Confederate flag—white ensign, with red square in the upper corner, bearing a blue St. Andrew's cross, white-edged and dotted with white stars. Notwithstanding a want of knowledge of the precise spot where she was lying, and her comparative inaccessibility, the *Georgia* attracted a great number of visitors yesterday, among them many of the fair sex, whose proverbial love of a red coat is quite equaled on occasions by the tender admiration they can show for a blue jacket. This interesting feeling, however, is certainly not in this instance founded on color, for, although the crew of the *Georgia* have the traditional loose dress and free, manly bearing associated with a British "jolly Jack tar," the gentlemen who tread her quarterdeck, and receive visitors with so much politeness, are clothed in the sombre gray uniform which has been adopted in both the land and sea services of the Confederate States. A closer inspection of the vessel than could be obtained on Monday only serves to confirm the report of her intended dismantling, as being unfit for a war steamer. In addition to being simply an ordinary iron vessel, with poop and other deck-houses, her engines are on the sleeping principle, communicating with the screw shaft by multiplying gear, and being mainly above the sea level, and even some portions above the deck, are peculiarly liable to be damaged by an enemy's shot. In fact the *Georgia* was simply designed as a blockade runner, but the pressing necessities of the Confederate Government about the time of her construction, caused her to be snapped up eagerly for the purpose of ocean cruising in search of Federal prizes.

How scarce these are now, may be judged from the fact that during her last six weeks' cruise, the *Georgia* did not meet with a single ship carrying the Federal flag, although in one part of it, between Gibraltar and the Coast of Portugal, no less than 70 vessels were fallen in with and spoken. The cruise, however, was not considered altogether a failure. It had another purpose, besides looking for Federal prizes, the precise nature of which, of course, cannot be divulged. This purpose was partly accomplished, but, owing to certain diplomatic difficulties, could not be completely carried out, and the *Georgia* was therefore ordered to England.

After refitting at Cherbourg during the Winter, she sailed thence on the 16th of February, and her cruise terminated on the 25th of March, when she put into Bordeaux. During the 33 days that she was lying at Bordeaux, the Georgia proved a great attraction to the French people, and was inspected by many thousands, who were particularly curious—especially French officers—about her armament. These weapons are of English manufacture, by BLAKELEY and WHITWORTH. The 56-pounder is mounted as a swivel gun forward. It and the couple of 32s, which are carried inboard, aft of the engine-house, were manufactured on Capt. BLAKELEY'S patent, at the Low Moor Works. Two long, telescopic-looking Whitworth 12-pounders are mounted on the poop deck. These are said to be wonderfully accurate—under favorable circumstances, such as smooth water—at the extraordinary range of 5,000 yards. All the guns are rifled, and mounted on the patent carriages and traversing platforms of Messrs. FERGUSON & Co., of London. They are all muzzle-loaders, though the elevating screws, tabulated brass sights, brass breech-mountings, vent-holes, and other paraphernalia of modern finely-trained weapons, convey to many the idea that they are veritable breech-loaders.

The crew of the *Georgia* are to be paid off to-morrow, and in the evening her Commander, Lieut. EVANS, and his officers, are to be entertained at a banquet given by the Southern Club of this town, in their elegant and luxuriously fitted rooms, Brown's Buildings, Exchange.

A singular rencontre took place on board, yesterday afternoon. Amongst the visitors was Lieut. LOWE, C. S. N., formerly one of Capt. SEMMES' officers, and by him placed in command of the *Alabama's* sailing tender, the bark *Tuscaloosa*. Some time after the *Tuscaloosa* was seized by the British authorities at the Cape, in spite of the remonstrances of her Commander, Lieut. LOWE, left her for England, in order to lay his complaint before the Home Government; and by a curious mischance, on approaching the shores of this country, he met and passed the steamer which was taking out to the Cape the order for the *Tuscaloosa's* release. The greeting between himself and his brother officers, yesterday, was naturally a very cordial one. The last time they had met was in a very different quarter of the world—at one of the Brazilian ports, we believe—and each had tales to tell the other of hair-breadth escapes, perilous adventures, and prize-taking achievements.

Once the *Georgia* ran the narrowest chance of being captured by the Federal paddle-wheel iron-plated steamer *Vanderbilt*, which made such a fruitless chase of many thousand miles after the *Alabama*. The *Georgia* was going into Table Bay, or Simon's Bay, we forget which, when the *Vanderbilt* was coming out. Both vessels were in full sight of each other, and distant less than half a dozen miles. The officers of the *Georgia* recognized the *Vanderbilt*, but their own craft was unknown, and most fortunately for her too, for the *Vanderbilt* was of more substantial construction, far more heavily armed and of much greater speed, so that in the event of a chase the *Georgia's* only chance would have been to have run in toward the land, and thus seek the protection of being within the prescribed three miles of British territory.

On another occasion Lieut. LOWE, while with the *Tuscaloosa*, had heard that the Federal steam gunboat *Mohican* was "somewhere about," lying in wait for him, and he received a particular description of her rig and general appearance. Next day his masthead lookout reported a steamer in sight to leeward. The *Tuscaloosa* held on her course until her Com

mander was near enough to make out sufficient of the hull and rigging of the distant craft to find that he was pleasantly sailing into the very jaws of the *Mexican*. Of course, he immediately ran up in the wind and made as long a leg as possible, had the good fortune not to be observed, and having a handy, smart sailing craft under him, was soon out of sight and out of danger.

But an incident of the *Georgia's* first cruise had almost a comic aspect. One afternoon she fell in with a sailing vessel, ran under her stern, and as usual hailed, "What ship is that?" "Ship so and so," answered the gallant Captain addressed, "and," added he, in Yankee fashion, "she sails under the free flag of the United States of America." "All right," was shouted from the *Georgia*, "we'll send a boat aboard." A boat was sent, with an armed crew, and to the astonishment of the boastful Captain, the vessel was taken possession of as a prize to the Confederate Government. "Wa'al, by thunder! I guess you're the *Georgey*. I was boarded by the *Vanderbilt* at 9 o'clock this morning, overhauled fore and aft to see if I wasn't the —— *Tuscaloosa*, and now you've got me. Calc'late I'm about up the spout neow." He was taken on board the *Georgia*, treated with the greatest politeness, and assured that he really was "up the spout," so far as possession of his ship went.

These were some of the pleasant sea stories that enlivened the wardrobe mess on board the *Georgia*, yesterday afternoon.

A BANQUET—THE OFFICERS.

From the Manchester Guardian, May 4.

The members of the Liverpool Southern Club intend to entertain the officers of the *Georgia* at a banquet. The names of the officers are: Lieut.-Commanding W. E. Evans, of Alabama; Lieut. G. H. Ingram, South Carolina; Lieut. C. K. King, Virginia; Lieut. S.S. Lee, (nephew of Gen. Lee,) Virginia; John G. Walker, Master, South Carolina; Thomas J. Wheeden, Doctor; R. W. Curtis, Paymaster; James M. Morgan, midshipman; Cornelius Hunt, master's mate; Dunn, gunner. With regard to the *Georgia* herself, she is now moored alongside the Victoria Wharf, Birkenhead, close to the spot where the *Alabama* was fitted out. On Monday evening Lieut. Evans addressed the crew, informing them that those who wanted leave of absence might go away for a short time, while those who wished to leave the ship altogether might do so at once, and would be paid off. Very few of the men, however, left the ship.

DISCUSSIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FORGED DISPATCH.

In the House of Commons, May 2, Sir J. Elphinstone asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government had expressed any opinion on the circumstances of Mr. Seward having presented a document to Lord Lyons on the 22d of December last, which, on the 19th of March, he "fel. bound" to tell him he had "just discovered" to be "a forgery;" and, whether her Majesty's Government communicated with the agents of the Confederate States in Europe on the subject, or with the Government of the Confederate States at Richmond, and with what result.

Mr. Layard replied that the Government had not expressed any opinion upon the communication from Mr. Seward. There was no agent of the Confederate States in this country to whom any question could have been addressed, and it was not usual to address questions to the agents of a Government not recognized abroad. Every endeavor had been made on the part of the Government to ascertain whether the document was authentic or not, and as soon as it was discovered to be a forgery the fact was mentioned by a noble Lord in another place.

Sir J. Elphinstone inquired whether an agent was not dispatched from Havanna to the Confederate States, to communicate with the Government at Richmond, and was not permitted to pass through the blockade.

Mr. Layard said that was so; he was not able to enter the Confederate States.

Sir J. Elphinstone then begged to ask whether an agent being accredited by Her Majesty's Government and sent to communicate with the Confederate States, was not tantamount to acknowledging an Executive power in the Confederate States. [Cries of "No, No," and "Order."]

INTEREST ON OUR STATE DEBT.

From the London Times, (City Article,) May 4.

The intelligence from America to-day that the State of New-York has resolved, for the future, to pay the interest of its debt in the depreciated Government paper, instead of specie, has created apprehensions among the holders of the Federal Debt that it may ultimately be their fate to meet similar treatment. The Legislature of New-York is composed, it may be presumed, of persons of respectability at least equal to that of the members of Congress at Washington, and as only a few weeks have elapsed since a distinct vote was adopted in the New-York Legislature reaffirming it to be the duty of the State to pay its interest in gold and this resolution has broken down immediately on a sudden rise in the premium, it is not unnatural that disquiet should be felt on the question as to the financial faith of the Federation, proving, in the long run, superior to that of its leading State. Should any default arise the chief suffering among foreign holders will be experienced in Germany, where, for two or three years past, the Federal bonds have constituted the favorite channel of investment.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DANISH COMPLICATION.

THREATENED ANGLO-FRENCH DEMONSTRATION IN THE BALTIC.

The British Channel fleet which had gone from Portland to the Downs still remained at the latter place on the 3d inst., although rumors had been current that they were under orders for the Baltic. It is stated that all officers had been ordered to join their vessels in the Downs forthwith. Lord Clarence Paget stated in the House of Commons, on the 2d inst., that the fleet was ready to proceed to any part of the world at twenty-four hours' notice.

A rumor had been current that a French fleet was expected to join the British vessels in the Downs—but the *Moniteur* says, the statement needs confirmation, and that in any case such a step could have no other character than that of a demonstration destined to support the demand for a suspension of hostilities.

On May 21 the British Channel squadron still remained in the Downs. It consists of seven powerful vessels and one steam gunboat.

Two Austrian frigates had left the Downs for the North.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference called for the 3d of May was postponed till the 4th, owing to the Princess of Wales holding a drawing-room on the 3d.

Plenipotentiaries attending the Conference announce that the second meeting would be on the afternoon of the 3d of May.

The papers were discussing the probability of a cessation of hostilities being agreed upon at the above meeting.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The news from the seat of war is unimportant.

The Prussians had occupied Randers and Hebroe and held the whole of Jutland except that part north of Lyon Fiord.

In addition to their requisitions in Kind, the Prussians had imposed a contribution upon Jutland to the amount of £72,000 sterling, to be paid within 48 hours, and had sent some citizens to Prussia to be detained as hostages. The inhabitants refused to pay the demand.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

EXPLANATIONS FROM OUR GOVERNMENT TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

From the Paris Moniteur, May 1.

The Government of the Emperor *has received from that of the United States satisfactory explanations relative to the sense and bearing of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives at Washington with regard to Mexico.* **It is known that the Washington Senate has indefinitely adjourned the consideration of the resolution, which, in any case, has not been sanctioned by the Executive power.**

LATEST VIA CITY OF LONDON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

London, Thursday, May 5.

The bank raised the discount rate to-day to nine per cent.

Political news is unimportant.

No movement has been made in Denmark. The Conference yesterday accomplished nothing and adjourned till the 9th.

Liverpool, Thursday, May 5.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived on the 4th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Thursday, May 5.

Cotton—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, market closing dull. Quotations are barely maintained. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market is steady. Petroleum tends downward. Spirits Turpentine still declining.

London, Thursday, May 5.

Consols for money, 90⅛@90¼.

American Stocks—Illinois Central Shares, 26@24 discount; Erie Shares, 59@61.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firmer and generally 1s. ℔ quarter dearer. Flour unchanged. Sugar dull and easier. Coffee quiet. Tea unaltered. Rice quiet, but full rates asked. Tallow dull and easier. Linseed Oil, 39s. Petroleum, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d. for Refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money on the 3d of May continued uninterruptedly heavy, even at the advanced rate of 8 ℔ cent.—and in the open market as much as 9 ℔ cent. was frequently paid. It was thought that unless the pressure speedily subsided the Bank would further advance its rate to 9 ℔ cent.

The funds on the 3d were flat and lower. Consols fell ⅜ ℔ cent., closing at 90¾@90⅞. On the 4th the flatness continued, and Consols were quoted at 90⅝@90¾.

Shares and other securities were all lower, the most marked exception being Confederate Loan, which advanced 4½ ℔ cent. under the *Peruvian's* news, closing at 66@67.

The Bank of Prussia, on the 3d, raised its rate of discount to 5 ℔ cent.

American Securities very flat.

THE REBEL RAMS.

Important Debate in the British Parliament.

The Policy of the Government Reviewed by the Earl of Derby.

THE SEIZURE OF THE RAMS DENOUNCED.

REPLY OF EARL RUSSELL.

The Ground Upon Which Government Based its Action.

We take from the London *Times*, of April 30, the following report of the highly important debate regarding the seizure of the rams in the Mersey which transpired in the House of Lords on the preceding evening;

SPEECH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.

The Earl of Derby said—My Lords, early in the present session I asked the noble Earl, the Foreign Secretary, whether he would lay on the table a correspondence which had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States—perhaps I might borrow the noble Earl's own phraseology, and say the "so-styled United States" [a laugh]—in regard to various matters of deep interest, and, among others, the construction of steam rams in the Mersey said to be intended for the Confederate States. The noble Earl informed me that there were objections to producing that correspondence, inasmuch as it might prejudice a legal question that would shortly arise. I yielded, I must confess, rather to the authority of the noble Earl's position than to his arguments. Soon after, a motion being made for the production of the same papers in the House of Commons, they were granted without hesitation by Her Majesty's Government. I then called on the noble Earl to explain the apparent diversity of opinion between himself and his colleagues. I am told that the objection to giving the papers was not his, but the Attorney-General's; and that the Attorney-General had since seen that his first impression was erroneous, and that mischief at least would not be done to the extent he had apprehended. Now, I beg to enter my protest against that doctrine altogether. [Hear, hear.] We have here nothing to do with the Attorney-General. Those who are responsible for the production or withholding of documents connected the public service are not the law officers, whom, however, it is quite right that the Government should consult, but the Ministers of the Crown themselves. It is by no means a satisfactory answer to us that the Attorney-General has changed his mind on a point which rests within the discretion of the Government. Shortly afterward a motion was made in the House of Commons for the production of another correspondence—that between the Government and the Messrs. Laird on the subject of the steam rams. The question was urged very ably in the House of Commons, and was finally rejected by a majority not very large, but perhaps as large as Her Majesty's Government usually deem sufficient—a majority of 25. The refusal of the papers was based on the ground that their production would be prejudicial to the public service. As in the former case the first class of papers had been laid before Congress, and therefore was open to the examination of any one, so in the second case the whole of the papers are in the possession of one of the parties, by whom they have been published. I hold the correspondence in my hand. I can assure your Lordships it is quite genuine; it is neither intercepted nor forged; it is entire, and has not been garbled or mutilated. It is the whole correspondence between the two parties; consequently, if I now move for the formal production of that correspondence, I must confess that the answer which the noble Earl may give us is a matter of comparative indifference, because I make my motion for the purpose of commenting on the papers as I go on, having them in my hand, and being able to compare them with the documents laid on the table of the House, by which a very considerable amount of light is thrown upon what hitherto has been a very partial disclosure of facts. I am afraid, my Lords, in bringing this question before you, that it will be necessary to trespass on your patience for a considerable time, and that I shall have to call your attention to a number of quotations from the printed documents, and to the respective dates attached to them. At the outset I must express the conviction, in which I believe I am not at all singular, that this correspondence discloses, on the part of the Messrs. Laird, the most unlimited frankness and openness, the most complete desire to meet the reasonable and even the unreasonable demands of the Government, a perfect alacrity to satisfy the Government on every point on which they are asked to give an explanation, an entire absence of all concealment, and a very ready, if not cheerful, submission to consequences which they must have felt to be very hard. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, I have come to the painful conclusion that on the part of the Government the correspondence has been of a character most unusual, most vexatious, most arbitrary, and I will even go the length to say illegal. [Hear, hear.] Who are the gentlemen with whom the correspondence has been carried on? They are young men now conducting one of the most extensive shipbuilding establishments in the country—a firm of the highest possible reputation, and personally of unimpeachable integrity and character. As to their works, I may mention that at this moment they are engaged in building for Her Majesty's Government a most powerful iron-plated steam frigate. The father of these young men for many years conducted the same business, and during that time constructed numerous vessels for our own and other Governments. Unfortunately for him, perhaps, he entertained strong Conservative opinions. Perhaps more unfortunately still it was his desire to have an opportunity of giving effect to these opinions by obtaining a seat in Parliament; and most unfortunate of all, having, for the purpose of entering Parliament, transferred his business to his sons in order to divest himself from any objection in being a contractor, such was the respect and esteem in which he was held in his neighborhood that he was elected the first representative of the newly-constituted and important borough of Birkenhead, in opposition to a gentleman of great local influence, and a strong supporter of Her Majesty's Government. It is not necessary for me to call attention to any document in the correspondence earlier than the first of September, except to point out that as far back as the 7th of August the United States Consul at Liverpool informed Mr. Adams that one of the rams had her masts up, her boilers and machinery in, and might be got ready for sea in a week's time. On the 3d of September the same Consul wrote to Mr. Adams that the ram was taking coal on board, and that she might go to sea at any time, if not detained. Mr. Adams, of course, accepted the report of his Consul, and made various representations on the subject to the noble Earl opposite, on the 11th, 16th, and 25th of July, and again on the 14th of August. To none of these does the noble Earl appear to have given any answer till the 1st of September. During the whole of that interval he was carefully, elaborately investigating the matter, and endeavoring to ascertain whether there was a scrap of evidence which would justify him in detaining the vessel. The noble Earl then came to the following conclusions:

"Whatever suspicion may be entertained by the United States Consul at Liverpool as to the ultimate destination of these vessels, the fact remains that M. Bravay, a French merchant residing at Paris, who is represented to be the person upon whose orders these ships have been built, has personally appeared, and has acted in that character at Liverpool. There is no legal evidence against M. Bravay's claim, nor anything to affect him with any illegal act or purpose; and the responsible agent of the customs at Liverpool affirms his belief that these vessels have not been built for the Confederates. Under these circumstances, and having regard to the entire insufficiency of the depositions to prove any infraction of the law, Her Majesty's Government are advised that they cannot interfere in any way with these vessels. * * But I am sure you will be disposed, in justice to Her Majesty's Government, to admit that in the absence of all evidence, upon mere hearsay, surmise, conversation, and conjecture, Her Majesty's Government could not properly direct a prosecution or action under the Foreign Enlistment Act. A court of justice would never condemn in the absence of evidence, and the Government would be justly blamed for acting in defiance of the principles of law and justice long recognized and established in this country."

Mr. Adams, on the 3d of Sepmtember, wrote a more pressing letter, which appears not to have reached the Foreign Office till the 4th. On the 4th of September the noble Earl informed Mr. Adams that these matters were under the consideration of the Government. Some discussion has already taken place as to the time when the directions were issued, and how far they were or not to be attributed to the representations, couched in strong language, of Mr. Adams; and I can only account for the singular involution of dates about this period by imagining that the noble Earl about that time assumed a sort of double character, and that his mythical and epistolary form was in Downing-street, but that his physical and bodily part was, during the whole of September, in Scotland, where he was delighting and astonishing the world in general and his own political supporters by making some astonishing revelations of his foreign and domestic policy to the inhabitants of Dundee and Blairgowrie. [Laughter.] But the noble Earl must have been misunderstood to have stated that Mr. Adams' letter had no influence on him, because the decision to detain the vessels was taken before Mr. Adams' communication reached him; for I find that the determination to detain the rams was not come to till the 5th of September, on which day the letter of Mr. Adams was received. At the same time, I am willing to admit that in all probability the last letter of Mr. Adams had no influence on the decision of the Government. On the 5th of September Mr. Layard wrote to Mr. Stuart—

"We have given orders to the Commissioners of Customs at Liverpool to prevent the two iron-clads leaving the Mersey. These orders had scarcely been sent when we received the note from Mr. Adams of which I send you a copy. Mr. Adams is not yet aware that orders have been given to stop the vessels; you may inform Mr. Seward confidentially of the fact."

That decision was come to, then, on the 5th of September, and no communication of it appears to have been made to Mr. Adams, to whom it was most important to have the earliest information, until the 8th, though his Government was confidentially informed by a dispatch on the 5th, that that decision had been come to. I think it unfortunate that that delay should have taken place, because if a communication of it had been made to Mr. Adams on the 5th, it might have induced him very considerably to modify the language of the dispatch which on that day he addressed to Her Majesty's Government. On the 8th of September Mr. Adams had communicated to him the determination of the Government, and on the 9th he acknowledged the receipt, stating that he will have great pleasure in transmitting the letter for the information of his Government. One would have thought that the matter was then closed, and that any further unpleasant correspondence would have been avoided, but the noble Earl's epistolary *penchant* was too strong for him, [a laugh,] and, after the matter had been closed to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Adams, the noble Earl could not help entering into a further correspondence, leading to replies and rejoinders, which lasted all through September, and was not finally closed until October. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Now, I think Mr. Adams was hardly dealt with in not having earlier information of the determination of the Government. Other persons also hardly dealt with were the builders of the vessels, Messrs. Laird, who had no information of the fact of their detention, except by a letter dated the 9th. In the meantime, a correspondence was passing between the Government and Messrs. Laird. On the 4th of September, Messrs. Laird wrote to the Collector of Customs at Liverpool:

"As the many rumors afloat in respect to the two iron steam rams built by us, and now lying in our docks, have induced frequent and unusual visits of Mr. Morgan, the Surveyor of Customs, to our works, we are desirous of saving you any further unnecessary trouble about these vessels by giving you our promise that they shall not leave the port without your having a week's notice of our intention to deliver them over to the owners, and we shall inform the owners of this engagement on our part. [Hear, hear.] We may add that the first vessel will not be ready for a month, and the second for six or seven weeks from this date."

In the meantime the Collector of Customs thanks Messrs. Laird for the communication, which, he feels certain, will be highly satisfactory to the Board of Customs; and I here take the opportunity of saying that throughout the whole of this correspondence all those who had to deal with these gentlemen—the authorities of the Customs, Capt. Inglefield, Admiral Dacres—one and all express the strongest language their entire and absolute reliance on the good faith of the Messrs. Laird. [Cheers.] Messrs. Laird, against whom no suspicion of bad faith can be entertained, on the 4th of September promise to give a week's notice of their intention to deliver the two iron steam rams to the owners. Messrs. Laird were not disposed to withhold information, and the vessels were open to public inspection for months. On the 5th of September Messrs. Laird, in reply to a communication from the Foreign office, wrote:

"That, although it is not usual for shipbuilders to declare the names of parties for whom they are building vessels until the vessels are completed and the owners have taken possession, yet, in this particular case, in consequence of the many rumors afloat, coupled with the repeated visits of Mr. Morgan, the Surveyor of Customs, to our works, we thought it right to ask permission of the parties on whose account we are building the vessels to give their names to the English Government, in the event of such information being asked for officially in writing. They at once granted us the permission we sought for. We therefore beg to inform you that the firm on whose account we are building the vessels is A. Bravay & Co., and that their address is No. 6 Rue de Londres, Paris, and that our engagement is to deliver the vessels to them in the port of Liverpool when they are completed, according to our contract. The time in which we expect to have the first vessel so completed is not less than one month from this date, and the second not less than six weeks from this date."

It occurred to me that possibly it might be said that the arrangement to deliver the vessels in the port of Liverpool might appear a questionable matter, and I asked whether that was the usual arrangement, and I was informed by Mr. Laird, the father of the Messrs. Laird, that he had built fifty vessel for the English, Indian, and foreign Governments, and that invariably his contract was, unless when he had been requested to do otherwise by the English Government, to deliver the vessels in the port of Liverpool. Therefore, there was nothing unusual in that proceeding. Not satisfied with having received that information from Messrs. Laird Her Majesty's Government directed the naval attaché to the embassy at Paris to wait on Mr. Bravy, who showed him the whole of the documents connected with the transaction, and allowed him to inspect the books and examine the papers. The naval attaché expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the *bonâ fide* ownership of the vessels by M. Bravay, and so reported to Her Majesty's Government. [Cheers.] So satisfied were Her Majesty's Government on this point that at the close of the month of November they directed the attaché to treat with M. Bravay for the purchase of the vessels. In this state matters remained, except that on the 8th of September Messrs. Laird wrote to the Collector of Customs at Liverpool, stating that it was their intention to take one of the iron-clads—the *El Tousson*—from their graving dock for a trial-trip on the Monday next within the usual limits of such trial trips. They stated that the Collector might rely on their bringing the vessel into the Birkenhead Float when the trial trip was finished, it being their intention to complete the vessel in the Birkenhead Float. The trial, they added, was necessary to test the machinery and other parts, but would not alter the time previously stated for the completion of the vessel. This was at a time when Her Majesty's Government had already determined to seize the vessels, and before Messrs. Laird were aware of that determination. [Hear.] Messrs. Laird received the information on the following day that the Collector of Customs at Liverpool could not allow the trial trip to take place without the leave of Her Majesty's Government. That was on the 11th; but on the 17th the Collector of Customs at Liverpool received a communication for Messrs. Laird conveying the sanction of Her Majesty's Government for the trial trip in these words:

"The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will allow the trial trip to be made by the vessel referred to in your letter of the 8th inst., relying upon the honorable engagement which has been given by you that the ship shall, after the usual trial trip, be brought back again to Liverpool, and shall not leave that port without a week's notice to Her Majesty's Government of the intention to send her away."

But in the meantime a letter had been already received by Messrs. Laird, from the Secretary of the Treasury, informing them that:

"The two iron-clad steamers now in course of completion in your dock at Birkenhead are not to be permitted to leave the Mersey until satisfactory evidence can be given of their destination, or at least until the inquiries which are now being prosecuted with a view to obtain such evidence shall have been brought to a conclusion."

I must pause here for a single moment, because I consider this a matter of the greatest possible importance. I hold that no one in this House, whether lawyer or layman, can maintain that the instruction to detain the vessels in the Mersey until Her Majesty's Government should obtain satisfactory evidence of their intended destination, or until the inquiries which were being prosecuted to obtain such evidence should be brought to a conclusion, was not a proceeding utterly unwarranted by law, and one for which there was not the slightest justification. [Hear, hear.] I could understand the seizure of those vessels with sufficient evidence of whatever cause assigned, whether or not under a charge of having violated the Foreign Enlistment Act, because such a seizure would involve the necessity of ultimately coming to trial, and would give the parties accused an opportunity of coming forward to vindicate their conduct; but detention until such time as Her Majesty's Government were satisfied of the guilt or innocence of the owners appears to me inconsistent with the first principles of English law and justice. [Hear, hear.] You are not to call upon a person to prove his innocence; you are to prove his guilt, and not to throw upon the defence the onus of showing that he was not engaged in anything illegal. [Hear, hear.] What was the natural reply of the Messrs. Laird? It was, in effect, this: "We have given you the name of the owner, and forwarded a copy of your letter to Messrs. Bravay. As to what Messrs. Bravay are going to do with the vessels when they have received them it is not for us to inquire." [Hear hear.] I submit that was a very proper answer; but to say that you will detain the vessels in the Mersey until you have made inquiries, no matter what time it may take you, whether nine, ten or twelve months—in fact, nobody knows how long—is to my mind a proceeding not consonant with law or justice. [Hear, hear.] And the Attorney General was obliged to admit that that was a course taken, upon the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of preventing and anticipating an evasion of the law. [Hear, hear.] "Well, then," said my hon. and learned friend Sir H. Cairns, "the answer on the part of Her Majesty's Government is, 'We have violated the law for the purpose of vindicating the law.'" [Hear, hear.] It is impossible to put the matter more tersely and more distinctly, [hear,] and I venture to say that no lawyer in this House will take upon himself to say that Her Majesty's Government were justified in detaining the vessels without cause shown and for an indefinite period. [Hear.] Well, on the 17th of September, as I have already said, permission was given to go on the trial trip, which hardly extended beyond the limits of the port of Liverpool, and was not outside the lightship at the mouth of the harbor, and if Messrs. Laird had any sinister intention they would have had no difficulty in going out, with the full permission of Her Majesty's Government, and evading the law. But a change came over the spirit of the dream of the noble Earl very rapidly, almost as rapidly as the sudden influx of evidence which took place between the 1st and the 3d of September; for on the 19th, two days after the sanction for the trial trip had been received, the Messrs. Laird were informed by the Secretary to the Treasury as follows:

"I am now commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you, that since that permission was given circumstances have come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government which give rise to an apprehension than an attempt may be made to seize the vessel in question while on her trial trip. I am to state to you explicitly that Her Majesty's Government are convinced that it is your intention, as far as it is in your power, to fulfill honorably the engagement into which you have entered; and that if any such attempt were made, it would be entirely without the privity of your firm, in whose good faith they place perfect confidence. Inasmuch, however, as such an occurrence, in whatever method it may be brought about, would be contrary to the determination expressed by Her Majesty's Government that the iron-clad vessels should be prevented leaving the port of Liverpool until satisfactory evidence may be given as to their destination, I am to state to you that this board feel it their duty to apprise you that they cannot permit the trial trip except under provision against any forcible abduction of the vessels."

Was that forcible abduction to take place by a sudden rising of any portion of the crew who were to be put on board by Messrs. Laird, by their own handsmen who had been in their employ for years? or was it to be effected by any other vessels at the mouth of the Mersey making an attack upon this powerful ram, seizing her and carrying her off to sea? [Hear, hear.] And what was the time selected for such an attempt? It was the time of all others when the whole Channel Fleet was in the Mersey, [laughter;] when an unusually large population was crowding the river, who must have been witnesses, and could not be peaceable witnesses of any such attempt. [Hear, hear.] I happen to recollect the fact, because I had on Saturday, the 19th, the pleasure of receiving at Knowsley most of the officers of the squadron, and Admiral Dacres was to do me the honor of remaining with me on the Sunday in the hope of spending a quiet day. But he was lamentably disappointed, for over came a messenger to say that there was not a moment to lose, for that he was charged by Her Majesty's Government to take measures for preventing the escape of the steam rams. The gallant Admiral went over to Liverpool, and the first persons he called on were the Messrs. Laird, who acted towards him with the greatest possible openness and candor. I won't say what were the impressions of the gallant Admiral upon his return to Knowsley, but it occurred to me then, and it occurs to me now, that the gallant Admiral was sent on a fool's errand. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] But did the Messrs. Laird make any remonstrance? Not at all. On the 21st of September the Messrs. Laird wrote to the Government:

"We have the honor to reply to your letter of the 19th inst., (received and acknowledged yesterday,) informing us that circumstances have come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government giving rise to an apprehension that an attempt may be made to seize our iron-clad steam vessel on her trial trip, and stating that authority had been given to Admiral Dacres to place, with our concurrence, a sufficient force of seamen and marines on board her to defeat any such attempt. We are not ourselves aware of any circumstance to induce us to entertain any such apprehension, but we beg to thank Her Majesty's Government for the protection thus placed at our disposal, of which we shall gladly avail ourselves. Owing, however, to what you have brought under our notice, and the incomplete state of the vessel, and also the present crowded state of the River Mersey, it will be desirable to defer the trial trip for some days; and, in the meantime, we trust that Her Majesty's Government will be able to obtain further information as to any project that may exist to deprive us of our property." [Laughter.]

We see now the conditions upon which the 21st of September Her Majesty's Government were prepared to allow the trial trip, and they were prepared to allow it so late as the 24th of September, because the Government then informed Mr. Adams that they had given permission under those engagements and with those precautions which have been described to make the trial trip. I hope your Lordships will bear these dates in mind, as they throw light upon the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government took the very extraordinary steps of which I complain. On the 7th of October a further communication was made to Messrs. Laird in these terms:

"Understanding that the trial trip which has been the subject of former correspondence has been abandoned, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that, from information which has been received, it has become necessary to take additional means for preventing any such attempt."

On what grounds it is assumed that the trial trip was abandoned I do not know. Is it because it was stated by the Messrs. Laird that it was desirable to postpone it until Her Majesty's Government should obtain further information as to the dangerous plot against their property? [A laugh.] But what were the additional means for preventing the attempt.

"Their Lordships have, therefore, given instructions that a Custom-house officer should be placed on board that vessel [laughter,] with full authority to seize her on behalf of the Crown, in the event of any attempt being made to remove her from the float or dock where she is at present, unless under further directions from their Lordships; and likewise to obtain from the officer in command of Her Majesty's ship *Majestic* any protection which may become necessary to support him in the execution of this duty. My Lords request you to understand that these precautions are taken, not from any distrust of your intention to fulfil your engagement of giving a week's notice before the removal of the vessel, nor with the view of interfering in any way with your workmen in the completion of her, but exclusively for the purpose of preventing an attempt which may be made by other parties to nullify your engagement."

Still no objection on the part of Messrs. Laird, for they say in reply:

"We have given the necessary order for admission to the vessel (called by us the *El Tousson*) to Mr. Morgan, the Surveyor of Customs."

Well, Mr. Morgan thanks the Messrs. Laird, and acknowledges their frankness and openness throughout the whole business. And now, what was the position of this injured vessel at this time? It was lying under the protection of the authorities of the dock, among a number of other vessels. It could not be removed without forcing open the entrance of the dock gates; those gates could not be opened except at particular times of the tide, and consequently the attack must be very summary—a *coup de main*, in fact—by which the Custom-house officers, the authorities of the dock, the harbor-masters, were to be suddenly overwhelmed by an inroad which should force open the docks, lay hold of the ship, carry her out to sea, and all that time the ship was incapable of moving, because she had neither fuel on board nor her steam up. [Laughter.] That was the danger apprehended, and against which it was thought the placing of a Custom house officer on board was an effectual provision. My Lords, the Custom-house officer might seize the vessel, but if the danger apprehended were a real one, he would stand a very good chance of being seized himself, and he would be very fortunate if he were allowed to go on shore. [A laugh, and cries of "hear, hear."] But if the danger really existed, there were very simple precautions that might have been taken. The authorities might have detached the screw, might have taken off the rudder, or might have displaced some portion of the machinery, so as to render it impossible for any force to have removed the vessel suddenly. Could anything be more ridiculous than the apprehension of the seizure of such a vessel in its incomplete state in the middle of the port of Liverpool? [Hear, hear.] But this was not enough. On the 9th of October Messrs. Laird wrote to the Treasury as follows:

"We have received this day a letter from Mr. Morgan, the Surveyor of Customs, giving us notice that, by the directions of the Honorable Commissioners of Customs, he has this day seized the iron-clad vessel now lying in the Great Float, at Birkenhead. Since the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., no attempt has been made to remove the vessel from her moorings at the quay in the Great Float, and we are therefore at a loss to understand this apparent deviation from the decision of their Lordships, as expressed in their letter of the 7th, above referred to. But we consider this has been done, not with any distrust of our intentions to fulfill our engagement of giving a week's notice of our intention to remove the vessel, nor with the view of interfering in any way with the workmen in the completion of her, but exclusively for the purpose of preventing an attempt which may be made by other parties to nullify our engagement. Although we are not aware of any circumstances to induce us to entertain any apprehension of any attempt being made to deprive us of our property by force, we gladly avail ourselves of any protection Her Majesty's Government may think necessary for its security. The vessel is still far from being ready for sea, and the work has been so much retarded by the excessively wet weather, that it will be some weeks before she is finally completed."

Not satisfied with what they had done, the Government, on the 9th of October, wrote to say:

"In consequence of information that has been received by Her Majesty's Government as to the probability of a forcible abduction of one or both of the iron-clad vessels in course of completion in the Float at Birkenhead, their lordships have felt it their duty to order the seizure of both these vessels, and have issued the necessary directions to the Commissioners of Customs accordingly."

The Messrs. Laird replied:

"We have made the fullest inquiry, and have not been able to ascertain any circumstance to induce us to apprehend the probability of a forcible abduction of one or both of the iron-clad vessels in course of completion by us at Birkenhead—one, the *El Tousson*, in the Great Float, the public dock, and the other, the *El Monnassir*, in our own dock, on our own premises. Both vessels are incomplete, and unfit for sea-going; the second vessel has not even got masts or funnel in, and both are in the sole charge of our own people. We believe, further, that if any such project as the forcible abduction of these vessels had ever been thought of, it could not successfully have been carried out in the port of Liverpool. Their lordships have so often assured us that they are convinced that it is our intention, so far as in our power lies, to fulfil honorably the engagement which we have entered into with Her Majesty's Government, and we have deferred making any formal protest against the seizure of these vessels, or the arbitrary and extraordinary measures that have been carried out in placing an armed force in charge. We can only suppose that their Lordships have been induced to act as they have done by some information, which will be found, on further investigation, to have been entirely erroneous or greatly exaggerated, and that they will, on the termination of the inquiries they have set on foot to investigate the case, feel justified in removing the vexatious restrictions they have placed upon our property, which have already caused and are still causing us an amount of loss and annoyance not easily estimated."

What was the position of this second vessel? She was a mere hulk, without masts, funnel, or steering apparatus. She was lying, not in the floating dock, but in the private yard of the Messrs. Laird, which was secured by a caisson that blocked up the entrance. This could only be removed so as to allow the launching of the vessel within an hour or so of high water. The vessel, further, could not be floated out of the dock unless the sluices were opened, the keys of which were in Messrs. Laird's custody. This was the state of things up to October 9. I will now ask your Lordships to bear with me—although I feel I am detaining you at undue length—[cheers]—while I endeavor to connect, by means of the Parliamentary papers, the extraordinary steps taken on the 16th of September, and again on the 7th and 9th of March. Here is a dispatch from Mr. Adams, dated the 24th of September, which will cast some light on the circumstances that threw the Government into this state of panic. Mr. Adams says:

"I am credibly informed that seventy or more of the men belonging to the insurgent vessel, the *Florida*, formerly the *Oreto*, nearly all of them British subjects, have been sent over from Brest, and are now in Liverpool. They were provided with a letter to the person acting on behalf of the insurgents at Liverpool, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. I need not point out to your Lordship the fact that the last sentence implies habitual action in direct violation of the law of the realm; such, indeed, as, if committed by any agent of the United States, would be likely to attract the immediate notice of Her Majesty's Government. It corroborates all the evidence heretofore presented by me on the same subject. I have further reason to believe that under this sentence is intended a transfer of many of these men to one of the iron-clad war vessels now in preparation at Liverpool with intent to carry on war against the United States. It is known to me that the intention to dispatch that vessel is not yet abandoned by the parties concerned in the enterprise."

This letter was received on the 26th of September at the Foreign office, but not by the noble Earl, who was then in Scotland, addressing the people of Blairgowrie. It was answered by the Foreign office on the 30th of September, probably by the desire of the noble Earl, as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., calling my attention to the arrival at Liverpool of a large party of men belonging to the Confederate steamer *Florida*; and I have to acquaint you that I lost no time in communicating to the Secretary of State for the Home Department copies of your letter and of its inclosures. I have to add, however, that the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been some days previously to the receipt of your letter attracted by paragraphs in the public papers to the arrival of these men, and that inquiries were at once set on foot, and that the course which can be taken in regard to them is under the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government." [Hear, hear.]

Now, some days before the 24th—that is to say, on the 19th of September—the Government retracted the permission they had given to Messrs. Laird on the 14th to make a trial trip, and which permission was received by the Messrs. Laird on the 17th of September. On the 25th of September Mr. Adams was informed that permission to make a trial trip had been given to Messrs. Laird. On the 26th a letter was received from Mr. Adams, which I have read to your Lordships, announcing the arrival of the 70 men of the *Florida*, and the rumor that they had formed a plan for carrying off the iron-clad. That letter was answered on the 30th of September, when the Government stated that their attention had been for some days attracted to the subject; and on the 7th of October further steps were taken to seize this vessel in the docks and works of Messrs. Laird. A comparison of these dates will show that there is some connection between the alarming information conveyed in Mr. Adams' letter and the steps taken against Messrs. Laird. I must admit that the alarm of the Government was genuine, because when the Channel fleet left Liverpool on the 24th or 25th, the Government thought the danger so great that they considered it necessary not only to leave the *Majestic* in the Mersey, but also the *Liverpool* and a gunboat, to watch this steam ram. And when it was proposed to withdraw the *Liverpool*, so serious was the danger and so imminent the probable catastrophe that the Government, on the 23d of October, dispatched to Liverpool, in an incomplete state, one of the first iron-clads in the service, which was within an ace of foundering in the Channel. [Hear, hear.] That vessel, accordingly, did not reach the port of Liverpool, and did not contribute to the safety of that port. What were the facts in regard to these 70 men from the *Florida* who were to carry away this vessel by main force, to cause an insurrection in Liverpool, and to overbear all law and order there? The noble Earl will say that he was bound to take measures to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence. But does he know the circumstances connected with the cruise of the *Florida*? Because I think, if your Lordships will allow me, I can throw a little light upon it. It is true that 60 or 70 men of the *Florida* did arrive in Liverpool, and that they were dispatched with a letter from Capt. Maffit, Commander of the *Florida*, to Capt. Bullock, the Confederate agent at Liverpool. But they arrived, not as an organized body of men in the Confederate service, not having their officers with them, but simply as discharged seamen, with their discharge papers in their pockets, and with their accounts and notes giving them a title to receive the wages they had earned according to length of service. They had left the ship at Brest, they had been refused leave to go on shore before their discharge, and they came to Liverpool to obtain payment of their wages. Capt. Bullock was not then in Liverpool, but before the 17th of September they went to a firm which they thought had authority to pay them. This firm demurred as to their liability, and disputed the claim, and these dreadful depredators, conspirators and incendiaries, who, in their mad love for the Confederates, were about to venture upon a deed of unparalleled audacity—where did they go to? Why, to the United States Consul! [Laughter.] Upon the refusal to pay their wages, they proceeded to the United States Consul, showed him their claims, placed themselves in his hands, and entreated him to procure for them the money unjustly withheld. This was just before the 17th; and who is supposed to have put those paragraphs into the papers which attracted the attention of Her Majesty's Government? Why, of course, the United States Consul. He obtained this information, and thinking it much too good to be lost, sent off and frightened the Government into preventing the trial trip of the vessels. And what did the United States Consul do with the seamen? He recommended them to his own attorney. ["Hear," and laughter.] He sent them to a very respectable attorney—Mr. Carr, of Capel-street, if the noble Lord wants to know who he is. On the 17th of September this gentleman made a formal demand on the firm in question for the money due to the men. On the 23d of September a second demand was made, accompanied by an intimation that the men had been with the United States Consul, and on the 25th the attorney served five writs on the parties in order to enforce payment. The liability was disputed, but upon a conference between the attorneys for the parties respectively, and after communicating with France, the money was paid. Some of the sailors had received their pay previously, but the whole of them, 55 in number, were paid on the 13th of October, with the exception of a few who, being tired of waiting, had already engaged in other ships. On receipt of their money, and on procuring employment, they went away, declaring one thing—that no power on earth should induce them to reënter the Confederate service, where they had been so scurvily treated. [Cheers and laughter.] These are the men whose arrival in Liverpool put the noble Earl and the Government entirely off their balance, and led them to take such extraordinary precautions against dangers which never existed, and which I should have thought would never have been entertained seriously by any persons in their sound senses. [Cheers.] After the events I have just stated took place, Messrs. Laird renewed their application for permission to hold the long-delayed trial trip, subject to the conditions originally agreed upon, of having a sufficient guard placed on board the vessel. On the 24th of October the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury stated that, after duly weighing all the circumstances of the case, they were unable to consent to the trial trip of the *El Tousson*, neither could they allow the removal of the armed force which was stationed for the purpose of upholding the Custom-house officer in possession of the vessel. Messrs. Laird explained that they did not wish to dispense with the presence of an armed force if the Government still thought it necessary; but they respectfully renewed their application to make the trial trip in the course of the next week, or within any other suitable time. The only answer to that was the following:

"Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they are unable to comply with your request to make a trial trip of the *El Tousson*, one of the iron-clad vessels fitting in your yard in Birkenhead, in the course of this week, or within any other suitable time."

Then we come to a fresh step in these proceedings, not perhaps illegal, but involving further injury to those gentlemen. On the 27th of October the Collector of Customs at Liverpool wrote to Messrs. Laird, saying:

"Gentlemen: I hereby beg to inform you that your two cupola vessels are now detained, under the 223d section of the Customs' Consolidated Act, the ground of detention being a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act; and I take leave further to state that the officers in charge have received directions to remove your workmen at once from on board of the ships."

Not only were directions given to seize the vessels for this alleged breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, but so strong were the apprehensions entertained that these two unfinished vessels might be carried away by force, that the most extraordinary order, as it appears to me, was given—that the vessels should be taken out of the docks, where they were in perfect safety, and moved out into the estuary, [cheers,] where no protection whatever existed, except that they were under the guns of Her Majesty's ship. Messrs. Laird wrote to the Foreign-office, saying:

"Capt. Inglefield informs us that his orders are to take the two iron-clads into the river Mersey. We protest against the probable destruction of our property in having ships (one of which is a mere hulk without masts, funnel, or steering gear) taken out of docks, where they are now in safety, and moored in the river at this inclement season of the year, and we trust that the orders sent to Capt. Inglefield will be reconsidered."

To this protest the following reply was sent by telegraph from the Treasury:

"Capt. Inglefield will, no doubt, in his dispositions regarding the iron-clad vessels, take every proper precaution for the preservation of the property. The orders have been well considered and cannot be revoked or altered."

I may say, in passing, that Capt. Inglefield, in the discharge of his very painful and embarassing duty, certainly appears to have conducted himself with the most perfect courtesy, [cheers,] in the most gentlemanlike manner, and without the slightest feeling against the parties toward whom he must have known that his orders were compelling him to act very harshly. On the other hand, Capt. Inglefield bears positive testimony to the ready and cheerful compliance with the Messrs. Laird [hear] with all his requirements, and to the facilities which they afforded him in every way in carrying his orders into effect. Indeed, so far did he rely on the entire readiness of the Messrs. Laird to meet his wishes, that actually, when, contrary to their protest, he was about to take the vessels out of dock and moor them in the river, he applied to them for the loan of an anchor and cable to enable him to moor the vessels in safety, which otherwise he could not. [Cheers and laughter.] This was a stretch of politeness even beyond the Messrs. Laird, and they accordingly wrote to say that although they should offer no obstruction to the course proposed, upon Her Majesty's Government would rest the whole responsibility of that course, as they were not going to make themselves parties to an act which they entirely disproved, and against which they had strongly protested. With regard to the process of getting the vessels out of the dock, the difficulties were such that it was a considerable time before Capt. Inglefield could get a favorable opportunity of raising the caisson and moving them out; and for the greater security of the vessels an order was made and assented to by the Messrs. Laird, that whenever it was proposed to raise the caisson twenty-four hours' notice should be given and permission obtained. Looking at all these transactions, it is impossible to say that submission to arbitrary demands could be carried further, or greater willingness to meet the Government in a fair spirit shown than was exhibited by the Messrs. Laird. [Cheers.] On the 29th of October Messrs. Laird thought it time to protest energetically, going in detail through all the circumstances of which they complained, and they concluded by saying:

"We made no objection to these measures provided by the Government for our protection, though we were then and still are unable to discover any grounds whatever for these precautionary measures, and we are satisfied that Her Majesty's Government have lent too credulous an ear to the inventions of designing persons. But when Her Majesty's Government, without giving us any information to show us that they have just grounds for doing so, proceed to seize our ships and turn off our workmen, and threaten to remove a helpless hulk from a place of safety into the open roadstead of the Mersey, we feel it our duty to enter our indignant protest against proceedings so illegal and so unconstitutional. We have dealt candidly and openly with Her Majesty's Government. We have, with the owners' permission, given the names of the owners, and we believe we have a perfect legal right to build ships for a French subject without requiring from him a disclosure of his object in having such vessels constructed. It forms no part of our duty to interfere in any way with his affairs, and we shall not do so. We need hardly say that we hold the Government responsible for the large pecuniary loss we shall sustain by these arbitrary proceedings."

That remonstrance was addressed to the Admiralty, the Foreign Office and the Treasury. The Admiralty forwarded the dispatch to the Foreign Office, the Foreign Office forwarded both dispatches to the Treasury, and the Treasury took no action whatever upon them. [Laughter.] On the 7th of December Messrs. Laird again remonstrated, stating that:

"On Thursday last it blew a very heavy gale of wind here, and several large vessels, one of them a large steamer, were driven from their moorings within the estuary. We understand that no steps are as yet taken to bring the rights of the Crown before a jury, and in the meantime the vessels are exposed to great risk. * * * Our attention is more immediately called to this subject by the fact that one of the fire policies on the *El Monnassir* expires to-day, and we are in doubt what, under the circumstances, we ought to do. It is evident that the vessels ought to be insured, both against sea risk and fire, and we shall be glad to know whether Her Majesty's Government have taken these precautions for the security of the property, and if not, whether they intend to do so."

On the 18th of December, the policy referred to having expired on the 7th, the Treasury condescended to inform Messrs. Laird

"That it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the existing insurances on these vessels should be kept or renewed *ad interim* at the cost of the public, and in the name of some person on Her Majesty's behalf, who, if you will agree to repay the cost [laughter] of such insurance in the event of the property in the vessels being hereafter adjudged to you, may be constituted a trustee of the policies for Her Majesty, or for such person or persons as may hereafter be adjudged to be the owner or owners of the vessels, according to the result of the proceedings which may be taken for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the seizures."

Very naturally the Messrs. Laird objected to the proposal so made to them, submitting that

"The condition we were asked to agree to is not reasonable; for, not only do the vessels incur marine risk by being exposed in the estuary of the Mersey, which risk would not have arisen if the vessels had remained in the docks, but the time has expired during which they would have been in our possession at all. If they had remained in dock no marine insurance would have been necessary, and if they had not been seized they would ere this have been delivered to the purchasers. Under these circumstances, we respectfully submit that the vessels should be insured, and kept insured, at the public cost, without any such condition being imposed on us. We beg to inform you that another policy against fire for £20,000 expires on the 24th inst."

A postscript to the same letter mentioned the fact that two further policies against fire, one for £14,000 and another for £5,000, also expired on the 24th inst. One would have thought this a pressing matter, deserving of early consideration on the part of the Treasury. But on the 30th of December Messrs. Laird write again to draw attention to their letter of the 22d, and still no answer is returned. On the 9th of January they write again to the same effect, the policies having expired in the meantime, and ultimately, on the 20th of January, a response is vouchsafed from the Treasury, saying that Her Majesty's Government would do what from the first they were bound to have done—namely, provide in the manner they might consider requisite against the risks from fire and other damage to the iron-clad vessels while they remained in possession of Her Majesty's Government. I pass now to another transaction. On the 12th of January, no answer having been given with regard to the insurance, and no steps having been taken to bring the question to trial, Messrs. Laird wrote again, making the following proposals to the Government:

"That the vessels should be moved into the Birkenhead public docks, and placed at the top end of the Great Float, about a mile from the entrance, the Government retaining possession by an armed force, or otherwise, as they may think requisite, so that we may be able to complete our contract, which we are desirous of doing, although the value of the additional fittings which we should put on board would be very considerable."

I think it will be apparent that it indicates no consciousness of guilt on the part of Messrs. Laird that they were willing to go to much further expense upon vessels which had been seized by and were in the possession of the Government. They put the case very fairly:

"In the event of the Government proving their right to retain the vessels, they will, if our proposal be agreed, be in a much more perfect state. On the other hand, should the Government not succeed, the vessels will be sooner ready for delivery by us to the owners, and consequently any claim for damages against the Government would be reduced."

Could there be a more reasonable proposal than that the vessels should be taken to the top end of the Great Float, a mile from the entrance, under the charge of an armed force, and that Messrs. Laird should be allowed to complete the vessels, thus adding to the security which the Government possessed? What was the answer?

"Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to inform you that their Lordships regret that they are unable to comply with your request."

No reason assigned! No objections taken! But a mere absolute refusal to permit the owners to do that which, if they had been allowed to do it, would have been materially to the advantage of the Government. My noble and gallant friend behind me (Lord Hardwicke) says, "I cannot understand that." [A laugh.] I am not surprised at this difficulty. It was a self-stultifying policy on the part of the Government. [Hear, hear.] On the 25th of January Messrs. Laird say:

"In the meantime we beg to call the attention of the Lords of the Treasury to the fact that, though it is now several months since the vessels were seized, yet no steps have as yet been taken to bring the matter to a legal decision, although our attorneys have repeatedly pressed this course on the law advisers of the Crown."

That remonstrance met with the same plain refusal. Again, on the 3d of February, these unfortunate owners, who had been kept out of their property for four months, say:

"We beg, however, to call your attention to the fact that no information has yet been afforded to us in reply to our repeated requests to know when the legal proceedings in the Court of Exchequer will be brought to trial before a jury. We are informed by our legal advisers that they have repeatedly pressed this matter on the attention of the law officers of the Crown, but are unable to obtain any satisfactory information, although the case might have been brought to trial in November last, or in January last."

In answer to that communication they at last, on the 8th of February, received this letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they are informed that an 'information' in the case of the iron-clad vessels built by you, and now under seizure by Her Majesty's Government, will be filed in a few days, and that it may be necessary to send a commission abroad for the purpose of collecting evidence."

To send a commission abroad for the purpose of collecting evidence on the 8th of February! Why, four months before the Government had actually seized those vessels on a charge of violating the Foreign Enlistment Act, and a month before that they had illegally detained them upon no evidence or information whatever, and at the end of four months they inform the owners of these vessels, which had been lying through the whole winter unprotected in the open estuary of the Mersey, whereby they had been prevented from completing their contract, that they are about sending out a commission to obtain evidence. [Hear.] The last part of the subject with which I shall have to trouble your Lordships is the circumstances which led to the writing of the letter of the 8th of February. We have seen that for four months Messrs. Laird had been constantly persevering and vainly pressing Her Majesty's Government to bring this case to trial. They have done so unsuccessfully until a few days after the meeting of Parliament; and my firm belief is that no information would have been filed up to this hour if it had not been for two circumstances—one that Parliament was meeting on the 4th or 5th of February, and some very inconvenient questions were likely to be put; and the other, the transaction to which I am about to refer, and which, I think, is one of the most extraordinary that ever occurred in the history of diplomacy. [Hear, hear.] On the 19th of January Mr. Adams writes:

"I have the honor to submit to your consideration a copy of what purports to be the annual report of Mr. S. R. Mallory, the person who is known to be officiating at Richmond as director of the naval operations of the insurgents in the United States. Although this paper has been received only in the form here presented, I entertain little doubt that in substance it may be relied upon as authentic."

I must do Mr. Adams the justice to say that nothing can be more artful and ingenious than the way in which he gradually arrives at perfect certainty and absolute proof. First, he says, "What purports to be the annual report of Mr. S. R. Mallory;" in the next place he entertains "little doubt that in substance it may be relied upon as authentic;" and then, having once assumed this, he proceeds to point out all the serious consequences which would result from it, and continues:

"In laying this information before your lordship, I am directed to convey the opinion of my Government that the proof thus furnished is sufficient to remove all doubt that may yet be lingering over the objects, character and designs of the builders of the steam rams now under detention in the ports of this kingdom, upon the strength of former representations which I have had the honor to make to Her Majesty's Government."

Allow me to say in passing, that although the noble Earl opposite expressed great reluctance to produce any portion of the correspondence which might prejudice the course of justice or unduly affect the trial which is about to take place, that tender feeling for anything which might warp the views of Her Majesty's judges did not extend to anything which would have an injurious influence upon the case of M. Bravay, because he made no difficulty about laying before Parliament that which purported to be the confession of the Naval Secretary of State of the Confederate States that these vessels had been built in Liverpool for the Confederate Government. Lord Lyons had shortly before communicated to the noble

made a similar document. In the first instance he said:

"I have the honor to transmit to your lordship an extract from the Washington newspaper *Star* of the 19th inst., containing what purports to be parts of a report of the Secretaries of the so-called Confederate Treasury and Navy. * * * The Secretary gives, moreover, particulars respecting contracts for building iron-clad vessels for the Confederate service and France, and respecting the use to which those vessels were to be put."

A week afterward, having had time to obtain more full and perfect information, Lord Lyons says:

"My Lord: I have the honor to inclose an extract from the New-York Times newspaper of yesterday, containing a complete copy of the report of the Secretary of the so-called Confederate Navy."

Mr. Adams only speaks of what purports to be a report, but he incloses it to the noble Lord. The noble Earl at once jumps at it—I think he will find that, to use Capt. Semmes' expression, he has been "misled and entrapped," [hear, hear,] and writes to this effect:

"Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the representations contained in your letter of the 19th ultimo with regard to the alleged use of British territory for belligerent purposes by the Government of the so-styled Confederate States, as shown in the report of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, of which you inclosed a copy."

The noble Earl is delighted to find that the document bears irrefragable proof of the cordiality and sincerity with which the duties of neutrality have been fulfilled, and goes on:

"Her Majesty's Government have already taken steps to make that Government aware that such proceedings cannot be tolerated, and Her Majesty's Government will not fail to give to these admissions, to which you have invited their attention, the consideration which they undoubtedly deserve." [Hear.]

As soon as this paper was made public all those persons who were best acquainted with the character of official documents in the United and Confederate States at once pronounced it to be a forgery, and not only a forgery, but a clumsy forgery, [hear, hear,] though it did take in Her Majesty's Government and Her Majesty's Attorney-General. It was clear to any one who knew the character of these reports that it was a clumsy forgery, because in the first place it was addressed, not to the President, as was invariably the custom, but, of all people in the world, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the next place, it stated that no less than five rams had been ordered in England, whereas all that were ever heard of and assumed to be for the Confederate States were these two. Again, it entered into no detail whatever with regard to the internal management of the Navy Department, which, practically speaking, was the main object of the reports of the Secretary of the Navy; and, lastly, it gave information, as from the President, that these rams had been ordered by persons sent from Richmond in the early part of the year 1863. If that was so, the expedition displayed in their construction must have been something surprising and unheard of, because they were represented by the consul to be ready for sailing in the month of August, and if the agents sent from Richmond in the early part of the year arrived in England, looked about them, gave their orders, had them executed, and got these vessels launched and ready for sailing in the month of August, it is the most astounding fact in the shipbuilding that I ever heard of. From all these circumstances the alleged report was pronounced by gentlemen well acquainted with the subject to be a clumsy forgery. [Hear, hear.] The noble Earl, having received this information, was quite jubilant at the clear, indisputable, and unexpected proof which was thus furnished of the object with which these rams were being built, and at the certainty of obtaining a conviction. Had it not been for the production of this document, I do not believe that even although Parliament had met, the information would have been filed immediately after the 8th of February. When this information arrived not only was the noble Earl jubilant, but the Attorney-General was jubilant too. The Attorney-General in a discussion on the subject assumed it to be indisputable that the Government had in their possession facts and evidence which could leave no doubt whatever as between them and the Confederate Government that the vessels in question were being built for the use of the latter. The information, I may add, was obtained on the 19th of January, and, after carefully examining the evidence, it was determined on the 8th of October to issue a commission to search for additional evidence in Egypt. It may be only a coincidence, but it is a very curious coincidence, that the date of the intention of the Government to file this information is, to a day, precisely the same as the date of the dispatch to which I have already referred, in which the noble earl stated that steps had already been taken for the purpose of remonstrating with the Confederate Government, and preventing, as far as possible, such outrages against the law. The noble earl issued orders on the strength of the document to which I have been alluding to Mr. Crawford, to proceed from the Havannah on a mission to remonstrate with the Confederates on the atrocious violation of the law of neutrality of which they had been guilty. It was, however, I think, fortunate for the noble earl that Mr. Crawford was not allowed to land, and that he was not permitted to make those remonstrances which I am mischievous enough, for my own part, to wish that he had been permitted to make. I wish to add a few words more before I release your Lordships from the lengthened observations which I have felt it my duty to inflict upon you. I cannot consent to pass this matter over in the light and frivolous manner in which the noble Earl on a former occasion introduced it to your notice. At the close of a discussion in this House, not long ago, on our relations with America, the noble Earl subsided at the close of his speech into the quietest and gentlest tone, as if the point to which I am now particularly referring had no possible significance, and that the fact of his having discovered that this document was not a genuine document, but a hoax practiced on the President by some gentleman at New-York did not furnish the slightest ground for remonstrating with the Confederate Government. I certainly should have expected that the Foreign Minister of this country would not have treated the transaction in so light a tone, and should see it in no peril to the proper maintenance of diplomatic relations between different States. It is, in my opinion, no trifle that a document should be forged, and that it should be transmitted by the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State at home, and by the Federal Secretary to the representative of the United States in London, and made by him the ground of serious remonstrance with her Majesty's Government, without the strictest and most rigid investigation being made to ascertain that there did not exist the slightest doubt of their genuineness. [Hear, hear.] I cannot acquit even Lord Lyons of having displayed some credulity on the subject, because, being at Washington, and seeing the document in the newspapers, first in a garoted state and afterward in full, and being aware that the Richmond papers came constantly into Washington, and that no Southern papers had any account of it, I cannot conceive how he could have imagined it to be correct. Mr. Adams was instructed by his Government to make certain representations on the subject to her Majesty's Government; but that Mr. Seward, from whom those instructions emanated, could entertain any doubt as to the genuineness of the document, and should have deemed himself, as Secretary of State, justified on the faith of a paragraph in a newspaper in addressing friendly remonstrances of a most serious character to a foreign State without giving himself the trouble of finding out that which he might so easily have discovered, seems to me, I confess, somewhat extraordinary. [Hear, hear.] I do not go so far as some, and attribute to Mr. Seward himself the authorship of this document. [A laugh.] It first made its appearance in the *Star* of Washington, a very obscure paper, and being by that means transmitted to New-York it appeared in full length in the New-York Times, which is notoriously the organ of Mr. Seward himself. It was on the authority of that paper, at all events, that Mr. Seward transmitted the document with his remonstrances to the British Government, and he certainly could have no difficulty in sending to the editor of the paper and requesting to know where the document had been obtained, what was the authority for it, and who had given it circulation in his journal. The paper, in short, is under the control of Mr. Seward, and to say that he could not have obtained the information to which I refer is absurd. There is, therefore, no excuse for his conduct in sending over here the representations which he made founded on a newspaper paragraph. [Hear, hear.] I may, however, say, to the credit of one portion, at all events, of the United States press, that the Philadelphia *Age*, which I hold in my hand, deals with this transaction as I trust any Englishman would be disposed to do. It says, "We have always regarded Mr. Adams as a man of honor, but we have not, and never had, a good opinion of Mr. Seward." [A laugh.] It adds, "There is no excuse for thus counterfeiting history," and it asks the question, "What will English or French statesmen say of a man who, if innocent, seems willing to be gulled, and is ready, by any means, to obtain some temporary or paltry result?" "What," it goes on to say, "could be easier than to ascertain the genuineness of the Mallory report? But the person most to be pitied in connection with this grim joke is poor Lord Lyons. We trust for the credit of the Government, this most impudent fraud will be explained. * * * In diplomacy, truth is a good deal better weapon than falsehood." [Hear, hear.] I thought it but right to bring these statements under your lordship's notice, to show the light in which the matter is viewed by some persons in America, and I must express my disappointment that not even the last dispatch from Lord Lyons contains any expression of feeling with respect to the discreditable trick which was played on him. [Hear.] We do not even know up to the present moment whether an apology has been made to Her Majesty's Government for, to say the least of it, the credulity with which Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward have laid themselves open to be charged. [Hear, hear.] I have mentioned this subject because it is, in my opinion, one of deep importance, and because I look upon it as being closely connected with the papers which I have brought under the notice of the House; the delay in taking final proceedings in the case of the steam-rams, and the period at which it was determined that those proceedings should be taken. I have, I may say, in conclusion, brought forward this subject, not for the purpose of protecting the Messrs. Laird against any consequences to which they may be fairly liable, or entering into the question whether they have or have not been guilty of a violation of the provisions of the *Foreign Enlistment Act*. All I desire is that justice may be done. I have no wish that persons should be permitted to violate the law with impunity. I hope the noble Earl will continue in the same course which he says he has always adopted, of dealing with all parties with the utmost impartiality. I am anxious to see an equitable neutrality preserved between those who are engaged in the unhappy conflict raging on the other side of the Atlantic. But, while I entertain these views, I do not like to find legal proceedings unjustly and unnecessarily delayed, and I am desirous of seeing all Her Majesty's subjects enjoying the full benefit of that protection which the laws of the country were framed to confer. [Cheers.] I beg to move for the correspondence which took place between the Government and the Messrs. Laird.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

Earl Russell—The noble Earl has not deemed it to be inconsistent with his duty to bring under your Lordship's notice a case which within a month from this time is to be tried in our courts of law, and I do not say that there may not be instances of oppression so aggravated that it may be right to bring before the House of Lords—the great tribunal of ultimate appeal from those courts—the preliminary proceedings connected with those cases. Such a course may be necessary in a case of notorious injustice, but I submit the noble Earl has made out no such case. [Hear, hear.] He has for nearly two hours engaged the attention of your Lordships; but I venture to say he has shown no case of illegality or oppression. [Hear, hear.] In treating this question, I must in defence of the Government make two observations, to which I request the assent of your Lordships. The first is, that your Lordships are desirous of maintaining relations of amity with the United States of America—a great, a powerful, a free State, with which for nearly eighty years, with the exception of the short interval from 1812 to 1815, we have held relations of peace, and with which it is our interest, our desire and our duty, if possible, to maintain those relations. [Hear, hear.] I am not, I hope, asking too much when I ask your Lordships to assent to that postulate. [Hear, hear.] The next remark I have to make is that the Messrs. Laird, whatever may be their politics—a point with which I have nothing to do—have no right to go to war with any Power in friendly relations with Her Majesty. [Cries of "Oh!" and cheers.] The power of going to war is one of the prerogatives of the Crown, and it is not a privilege of the Messrs. Laird, however respectable they may be as shipbuilders. Yet, I have no hesitation in saying that the Messrs. Laird had it in their power to commit this country in hostilities with the United States of America, and it was nothing but the vigilance of the Government—what the noble Earl describes as their over-vigilance—which prevented those respectable gentlemen from involving us in war with the Northern States. [Hear, hear.] In arguing this question I must state many things which the noble Earl, in his long and able speech, has entirely omitted, and the first of those matters is the existence of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The act, as your Lordships are aware, was passed in circumstances not very dissimilar to the present, when Spain was at war with her colonies, when this country had acknowledged the belligerent rights of those colonies, and when those colonies were endeavoring to procure aid from England in the shape of regiments, officers and ships fitted out for warlike purposes. In order to counteract the mischief which those attempts, if successful, might produce, the Government of the day proposed to Parliament and carried a bill, which is now the law of the land, known by the name of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The preamble of that act states as follows:

"*Whereas*, The enlistment or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in war on foreign service without His Majesty's license, and the fitting out and equiping and arming of vessels by His Majesty's subjects for warlike operations on or against the dominions or territories of a foreign Prince may be prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of this kingdom."

I venture to submit there can hardly be a greater crime in its effects than to do acts which endanger the peace and welfare of this country; in other words, which tend to put us into a state of war with a foreign country with which we are at amity, and which would bring upon us all the calamities which war never fails to produce. [Hear, hear.] But I shall give your lordships a more full description of the Foreign Enlistment Act, not taken from an authority favorable to the Government, but expressed in the language of a learned and able counsel who is arguing against our application of the act, and whose authority will hardly be disputed on the other side. Sir Hugh Cairns says:

"The intention of the act of Parliament was this, and this only, to prevent warlike expeditions leaving the ports of this country at a time when this country was neuter, issuing from this country in a shape and form in which they could do injury to either belligerent, and thereby enable one or the other of the belligerents to come to this country and say: 'Look at your port of Plymouth: there sailed out of that port on a certain day a ship fully armed, ready to capture any ship she might meet with. Your ports are being used as places of safety and shelter; armed vessels can sail out, or transports or ships can sail out, prepared to do all the mischief in war which a transport or storeship, or an armed vessel can do.' The belligerent Government would say: 'Observe the consequences; we cannot pursue these vessels into your ports; we cannot go into your ports to take out a privateer, and yet you allow a privateer to go armed from your ports at the same time that we cannot enter your ports to destroy that vessel.' I apprehend that that was a very intelligible and clear principle, if we find that that was the principle which was proceeded on."

That statement falls somewhat short of the case, because it speaks of vessels fully armed and going out on warlike expeditions; but it does not mention the arming, furnishing and fitting out of ships, which is likewise forbidden by the Foreign Enlistment Act. Before proceeding further, I must state to your Lordships that which is perfectly notorious. Much of it has already been proved in Courts of law; and if other parts were not allowed to be proved in the *Alexandra* case, they are well known, and, indeed, have obtained a notoriety so great that they can no longer be concealed. I mean that the Confederate States of America—naturally enough, and not to be wondered at in an arduous attempt to establish independence—have sent agents to this country and to France, but more especially to this country, and that those agents were furnished with the means to have ships built here, in order that such expeditions as Sir Hugh Cairns refers to, and as are forbidden by our own law, should be undertaken against the United States—a Power with which we are at peace. This was proved in the case of the *Alexandra*. It was there shown that there was an office in Liverpool in which all these transactions were carried on. The learned Judge prevented evidence being given as to what was the particular business transacted, but it was proved that a certain Capt. Bullock, to whom the noble Earl has himself referred, was the chief agent of the Confederate States at Liverpool, that he drew drafts for the payment of those persons who were serving the Confederate States, that he appointed an individual paymaster of the ship, afterward called the *Alabama*, and that, in short, he took upon himself all the functions of a regularly-authorized agent of a foreign power. I do not express any surprise at that, for it is not wonderful that the Confederate States, desirous to establish independence, and while engaged in a perilous war for that purpose, should endeavor by every means to hurt their enemies; but what I do feel surprise at, what I do feel regret at, is, that the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, forbidding them to do any act against neutrality and the laws of nations, having been brought to the knowledge of all Her Majesty's subjects by proclamation, any of them should engage in these undertakings, contrary to their duty to the Crown, entirely forgetting their obligations to their own country, and careless whether or not they put us in a state of war with the United States. [Hear, hear.] Such appear to me to have been the character of the transactions in which those respectable gentlemen, the Messrs. Laird, the Messrs. Miller, the Messrs. Fraser, and others engaged. *They have done everything in their power by fitting out ships, by engaging in contracts for supplying vessels of war to the other belligerent, to give the United States a just cause of war against this country.* [Hear.] *What I have been apprehensive of is giving the United States just cause of war.* It may be that, filled with unfounded suspicions or animated by unjust animosities, they may make war against this country. That may befall us or any other country; and, if it does, we must bear it, we must return blow by blow, and carry ourselves through the war as well as we can. But what, I confess, I do dread is that we should commit such acts that the United States Government can say truly, "You, professing to be neutral, are, in fact, at war with this country, and are carrying on hostilities against us under the guise of friendship and peace." The only thing with which I should be disposed to reproach myself in the present case is the degree of credulity with which I received the assurances that were made that the iron-clads were not intended for the Confederate States. The Collector of Customs at Liverpool, Mr. Edwards, said he believed it never was intended to use them for that purpose. The law officers, on his authority, took the same view. It was at first disposed to share that opinion, but evidence was poured in on me which there was no resisting, and I am convinced that the vessels were originally built for the Confederate States. [Hear.] These vessels are of themselves vessels of war. [Hear, hear.] There is no need to discuss how much they are equipped or armed, or how far those various things have been done which the learned Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer proved out of *Webster's Dictionary*. All meant the same thing. These iron-clads have the build and construction of vessels-of-war which could be used to destroy the ships of the United States engaged in blockading the Southern ports. It was necessary for me to make inquiries as to the party for whom these vessels were built. We became aware that the Confederates had got builders both in the Mersey and in the Clyde to lend themselves to their projects. Only the other day my learned friend, the Lord-Advocate of Scotland, prosecuted a firm on the Clyde for being engaged in such transactions, and after a time the defendants pleaded guilty to one of the counts of the indictment, which charged them with attempting to furnish a vessel-of-war, with the view of making war on behalf of the Confederate States against the United States. With regard to the iron-clads in the Mersey, the noble Earl complains that they were stopped, and that they were in the first place detained before they were seized. For the part I took, in concert with my noble friend at the head of the Government, in directing that the vessels should be detained, I can only say I am not sorry. I do not regret it in the least. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, I believe that I took a course which was consistent with the peace of the country, which was necessary for the peace of the country, and which was in favor of all the commercial and political relations which we maintain with other nations. [Hear, hear.] Only suppose that instead of Foreign Secretary I had been Home Secretary, and that I had information, on which I could rely, that a treasonable plot was about to break forth, that parties meditating high treason were on the eve of completing their bad designs against the internal peace and welfare of the kingdom. Under such circumstances, I should have no hesitation for a moment in desiring that these parties should be detained. The information might be wrong, but if I felt I had reason to believe it, it would be my duty as Secretary of State to take the responsibility of directing the apprehension of the parties. Now, there was, as I conceived, an attempt being made against the peace and welfare of the kingdom in its foreign relations, and I was as much bound to take the same precautions in that case as when the domestic peace and welfare of the country were menaced. Of course I am not going to tell the noble Earl what was the information which I received. I am not going to detail to him the evidence on which we acted, in order that answers may be given to our allegations in a court of justice. It is clear that those who were engaged in this affair laid their plans very artfully and cunningly. First, it was said that the iron-clads were intended for the French. The Collector of Customs was quite convinced that they had been ordered either for the Emperor of the French or for M. Bravay, who was supposed to be entitled by the law of France to go to war against any Power he chose to select. That turned out to be an utter falsehood. Next the names of *El Tousson* and *El Monnassir* were bestowed on the vessels, in order to support the allegation that they were intended for Egypt, the late Pasha having contracted for them. That story turned out to be equally untrue; but, of course it was necessary to make inquiries, in order to be able to answer the various allegations which were made as to the object of the vessels.

Earl of Derby—As far as I am informed, the builders of the vessels never made any of those allegations. The only allegation they made was that the contract was given by M. Bravay. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Russell—It does not much signify whether it was M. Bravay or Messrs. Laird who made the allegations. *What the Government have to prove, and what I believe we shall be able to prove, is that the iron-clads were built for the use of the Confederate States, and consequently it has been necessary to disprove the various stories which were invented as to the destination of the vessels.* [Hear, hear.] The noble Earl seems to think that the prevention of this expedition from sailing is a matter calculated to excite great displeasure in this House. But if the several steam-rams had gone forth from this country, two now, and two on another occasion, and had destroyed the ships which were blockading the ports of the Southern States, what man would venture to say that we were not making war against the United States? [Hear.] That very evil which the Foreign Enlistment Act was meant to prevent would have occurred. Let me ask your Lordships was there no reason to suspect the Messrs. Laird? Were they persons so entirely innocent of any transactions of this kind that we were bound to believe every allegation which they made? Were we to accept at once, without hesitation, their assertion that the iron-clads were not intended for the purposes which we supposed? We were aware of the case of another vessel, built and partly equipped in the Mersey by these same Messrs. Laird, which had gone out from the docks in the Mersey and had committed, as she was now committing, hostilities against the vessels of the United States. [Hear, hear.] The United States Government had no reason to complain of us in that respect, because we took all the precaution that we could. We collected evidence, but it was not till it was complete that we felt ourselves justified in giving orders for the seizure of the vessel. These orders, however, were evaded. I can tell your Lordships from a trustworthy source how they were evaded. I have here a remarkable pamphlet, entitled *Our Cruise in the Confederate War Steamer Alabama*, and said to be written by an officer who was on board of her. The narrative is written, not with the caution of a lawyer, but with the frankness of a sailor.

Earl of Derby—I suppose, of course, it is genuine. [Laughter.]

Earl Russell—Perhaps we may be deceived here, as we were before in regard to the report. I understand, however, that this pamphlet is genuine. It is published at the Cape of Good Hope. The writer says:

"After the outbreak of the war, the immense naval superiority of the North gave them considerable advantages over the South, who, lacking convenience and material, were not able to build vessels with sufficient dispatch, *and the Confederate States' Government sent over Capt. J. D. Bullock to England for the purpose of purchasing a war-steamer.* Accordingly, the No. 290 was built and intended for a Confederate vessel of war. The No. 290 was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. * * At 9:15 A. M. of the 29th of July, 1862, we weighed anchor and proceeded slowly down the Mersey, anchoring in Moelfra Bay—having on board relatives and friends of the builders, both ladies and gentlemen. Our ostensible object in sailing was to go 'on a trial trip,' and the presence of the ladies and gentlemen gave a certain color to the report. In the evening we transferred our visitors to a steamtug. Our unceremonious departure was owing to the fact of the news being received to the effect that the Customs' authorities had orders to board and detain us that morning." [Hear.]

That was the fact. However the owner came to be informed of it, it is impossible for me to say, and there certainly seems to have been treachery on the part of some one furnishing the information. In what character did the vessel go out? Did she go out as a man-of-war, completely equipped? No; she went out seemingly on a trial trip, with ladies and gentlemen on board, for the purpose of deception, those ladies and gentlemen being the friends and relatives of the builders. And yet the noble Earl speaks for an hour of the enormous cruelty and oppression of my suspecting a vessel built by the Messrs. Laird, which was clearly intended for war, and could act with great effect on any enemy it might encounter. But here is another rather strange circumstance. On the 8th of September, Messrs. Laird said that they wanted to have a trial trip for the next Monday. Mr. Laird said that he must have it without delay, and I gave my consent. That was on the 8th or 9th of September, and yet on the 21st of September Messrs. Laird declined the offer, saying that the vessel was not sufficiently ready to make a trial. [Hear, hear.] Then I am supposed by the noble Earl to be the most arbitrary person in the world, because I will not believe all these assertions; although the *Alabama* escaped detention by going out to sea on pretence of a trial trip. [Hear, hear.] I do not mean to go through all correspondence which the noble Earl so laboriously referred to, but I say that Capt. Inglefield, on whose discretion entire reliance can be placed, was consulted on every step that was taken; and if any of the precautions adopted had been omitted the vessel might have been taken away. In that case many of those men whom the noble Earl said are in want of employment, as no doubt they may be in consequence of this plan being defeated, would have formed the crew of the vessel, and that vessel would have been directed against the ships of the United States. [Hear.] Therefore this was a case in which the Foreign Enlistment Act was clearly about to be violated, and it was my duty to take care that the matter should be brought into the courts of this country. I might have made a mistake, as it might happen that a policeman in the street, apprehending a man whom he sees quitting a house at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning with a sackful of plate, might make a mistake, because it might turn out, singularly enough, that the man seized was the master of the house, who desired to go out at that early hour with a sack of plate on his back. That would be a singular occurrence, certainly; but no one would blame the policeman for having stopped the man. This was the sort of case for which we had to consider. It may turn out that this vessel was built for M. Bravay, because of some desire of his to make war on his own account against some State in the world, or he may think that he ought to take part in the present war in America. However, I can only say that I believe it will be seen, when this question comes on for trial, that there were reasons which justified the Government in the course they pursued. At all events, if the suspicions of the Government with regard to these vessels turn out to be correct, there would have been the greatest inconvenience in allowing them to go out, as that circumstance would have tended to create unpleasant relations between the United States and this country. I considered myself bound to see the act of which the noble Earl complains carried into effect. I do not believe that any noble Lord can think otherwise than that I was so bound, if it appeared to me there was a case against the vessels, showing that the persons concerned with them were acting in defiance of the Foreign Enlistment Act. In such a case I was bound to take steps to bring the subject of these ships before a court of law. Having explained what was the course we took, let me again say that I think that we are bound to maintain our neutrality in the contest between the two parties on the continent of North America. Great issues are there under trial, and no issue greater than the question of what will become of those 4,000,000 of the negro race which have hitherto been retained as slaves in the United States. For my part, I have never been able to feel much sympathy with either of the contending republics of the United and Confederate States. I saw that on the one side there was a declaration in favor of the perpetuity of Slavery, and on the other there seemed to be no measures taken even to undo that unholy compact contained in the Constitution of the United States, by which a slave coming into a free State, however much he may have suffered in endeavoring to reach that free State, is liable to be again restored to his master. It is to be hoped, with respect to this contest in North America, with whatever calamities it may be fraught, whatever slaughter may be committed, and whatever industries may be interrupted, that Providence will agree that some atonement for all the misery shall be made to mankind, and that the issue will be one which will place those four millions of the black race in a condition of freedom—in that condition which may hereafter lead to their prosperity by the proper employment of that liberty which the United States have proclaimed as the most sacred principle of their constitution. It is evident that it must be left to the contending Powers to work out this great problem, and I, for my part, should think it a great misfortune if the country should be obliged by any paramount considerations to take part in the present contest. It may be that the result of this contest, the beginning of which we all deplored, the continuance of which we all regret—it may be that the end of the contest may see that sin, that crime, that detestable state of slavery for ever abolished from among civilized nations. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Chelmsford reviewed various points of the correspondence, and argued, from the facts and dates, that the Government had seized and detained the vessels without sufficient evidence, and therefore illegally.

The Duke of Argyll regretted that Lord Chelmsford should have prejudged a case that might yet come before the House in another form, and which he might have to decide in a judicial capacity. The question was not one of mere administration, but of international policy, in which the Government had to defend the neutrality of the country.

The Earl of Derby said he had heard nothing from the noble Duke who had just spoken, or from the noble Earl, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to lead him to change his opinion that the Government had discharged their duty in the present instance with unnecessary harshness and severity. He was perfectly satisfied with the discussion, and he had no desire in the present state of the House (there were five Peers on the Ministerial and three on the Opposition benches) to prolong it. It was, he might add, very much a matter of indifference to him whether the Government consented or not to the production of the correspondence for which he had moved; but even if he were anxious for its production, he should scarcely be bold enough to press his motion to a division in the face of the overwhelming majority which he saw opposite to him. [A laugh.]

Earl Russell said he should rather not produce the correspondence, seeing it had been refused in the other House.

LAW REPORTS.

The Maxwell Divorce Case—A Divorce Granted to Mrs. Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Foster.

Margaret Maxwell vs. George F. Maxwell.—The defendant in this case was the former popular and efficient Clerk of the Superior Court of this City, but who, though in the enjoyment of the confidence and respect of all, about three years ago, could not resist the temptation to elope with a woman of questionable repute. He left his wife and two or three children in very straitened circumstances, and has not since been heard from,—nor is it known where he is.

The court now granted the wife a divorce upon grounds which may be inferred from the above facts. The elopement (or abandonment) was the subject of much notoriety at the time of its occurrence, and the circumstances will be readily recalled.

The Fullerton Certiorari—The Matter Over for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Welles.

In the Matter of the Certiorari to Review the Proceeding, &c., in the Matter of William Fullerton in Contempt.—This case came up yesterday morning. Justice Leonard said the case had only been pending a few days, and there were other cases more important than this contempt, which must be heard first. The matter must, therefore, go off for the term. Ordered accordingly.

For defendant, Gilbert Dean; for Surrogate, Mr. Rapalo.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 16, 1864.

$28,000	U. S.6s.5-20s.C	106⅞	200	Hud. R. R.	144
2,000	do	107	200	do	144⅜
1,000	U.S.5s,'74,Coup.		300	do	145
	Endorsed	102⅜	100	do	145⅜
6,000	Treas.N., 7 3-10		200	do	146
	Oct. & Apl	112	100	do	146½
10,000	U.S. 6s.1-yr C..	98¼	100	do	147
10,000	do	98⅜	100	do....b10	148
5,000	Tenn. 6s. '90	60	200	do	148½
2,000	Mo. 6s. issued to		1250	do	149
	Pac. R.	78¾	1000	Harlem R.	275
1,000	do	79	1000	do	278
10,000	Mo. State 6s	71¾	200	do	280
3,000	N. Y. Cen 6s	111	300	Reading R.	133
30,000	O. & M. Cer	53½	600	do	135
35,000	do	53¾	200	do....b30	136½
40,000	do	54	900	do	136
30,000	do....b30	54½	500	do	136½
40,000	do....b30	54½	1700	do	137
3,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115	200	do....b30	137½
10,000	Miss.&Mo.L.G.	63½	800	Ill. Cen. Scrip	130
10,000	do....b15	64	200	do	129½
3,000	Chic.&Alt.In.B	94	400	do	129
1,000	Mar. 1st M.B.	80	300	do	128¾
1,000	Amer Gold	173½	200	Mich. Cen. R.	142½
10,000	do....b3	174	200	do	144
5,000	do	173⅝	1500	do	143
8,000	Alton & T.H.,2d		1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	97
	M. Pref.	95	500	do	96¾
5	Am Exc. Bank	113	300	do	96⅝
10	Continental Bank	100	400	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	138
100	Canton Co	47	700	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	112
400	do	46½	500	do	111⅜
400	do	46¾	100	do	111⅞
100	Cen. Coal	66	600	do	111¼
1000	Cum. Coal Prf	79	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	164½
200	do	79½	100	Gal. & Chi	127
100	do....b10	80	100	do	127½
200	do	79¾	300	do	128
200	do	79½	200	do	128¼
100	Wym. V. Coal Co.	75	300	do	129
200	Mar. Min. Co	33	300	do....b60	130
200	Quick. M. Co	72	400	do	128¾
200	do	71½	300	do....s10	128⅜
100	Cen. Am. Tran	50	200	do	128⅝
200	Bucks Co. Lead	1½	3000	Cle. & Tol. R	147½
100	Copake Iron M	10½	200	do....b30	148
100	do	10	1300	Chi. & R. I. R	113
100	Qtz. Hill M. Co	13	100	do....b10	113
200	do	13¼	400	do	112½
200	Pac. M. S. Co	231	200	do	112⅝
12	N. Y. Cen. R.	132	100	do	112¼
100	do	133	200	Toledo & Wab R	69⅞
400	do	133⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C	115
100	do....b30	134½	250	do	115½
200	do	134	300	do	116
600	Erie R.	112	100	do	115⅞
300	do	112⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. R	65
300	do	112⅛	400	Chic. & N. W	57
500	do	112⅝	900	do	56¾
100	do	112⅜	200	do....b10	56½
100	do	112⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. P	82
350	Erie R. Pref	107½	300	do....b30	83
100	H. & St. Jos. R	48	100	Chi. & Alton R	90

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	106⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	142¾
500	do	107	1200	do	143
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R	107	100	do	143¼
9,600	U. S. 6s.1-yr.C.	98¾	200	do	143½
30,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	54½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	138½
150	Canton Co.	47	100	M.S.&N.I.R	96
500	Cum. Coal Prf	81	500	do	96½
25	do	80	100	do	97
200	do	81½	1000	Ill. Cen. R Scrip.	129½
200	do	81½	800	do	130
400	do	81½	300	do	129¾
200	do	81	100	Cleve. & Pitts	113
100	Quick.Min.Co.b30	74	900	do	113¼
50	do	73	300	do	113⅛
300	Pacific Mail	231	200	Gal. & Chi. R	129¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R	134½	1000	do	130
1200	Erie R.	113½	1500	Cleve. & Tol. R	147½
500	do	113⅛	300	Chi. & R. I	113⅛
100	do	113⅜	400	Mil.&P.DuC.R	67
750	Erie Pref.	150	100	Tol. & Wab. R	70⅜
600	Hud. River R	148	200	Pitts. F. W. & C	116
100	do	148½	500	do	116⅜
200	do	149	200	do	116¾
100	do....b10	149	1400	do....b3	117
200	Harlem R	280	100	Alt. & Terre H	66
1600	Reading R	136⅜	150	do	67
600	do	136¼	400	Chi. & N. W	57
800	do	136	200	do	57⅜
100	Ch. B. & Quin	127	500	do	58

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen	133½	400	Cleve. & Pitts..s3	112
1500	Erie R	112⅛	600	do....b3	112⅛
300	do....b3	112⅜	800	do	112
300	do	112⅝	200	do	112⅛
600	do	112¾	200	do	112¼
300	do....b3	112¾	1000	do	112⅛
500	do....s3	112⅝	400	do....b3	112⅝
100	do....b5	112⅜	500	do....s3	112⅛
6500	Hud. Riv. R	147¾	400	do	112⅜
100	do	147⅞	1200	do....b3	113
400	do	148	2100	do	113
200	do....b3	148	200	do	113¼
900	do....b3	147¾	200	Galena & Chi. R	129
100	Mich. Cen....b3	144	200	do	129¼
200	do	143⅞	100	do	129⅜
400	do....b3	143	500	Chic. & R. I. R	113⅛
1300	Reading R	136	500	Clev. & Tol. R	147½
200	do....b3	136⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R	57½
200	do....s3	136	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	116
200	do	136⅜	200	do....s3	116
400	do....s3	139	100	T. H. & Alt R	67
200	M. S. & N. I. R..b3	96⅛	100	T.H. & Alt.R.Pr	80
400	do	96½	10,000	Ohio&Miss.C	53¾
300	Ill. Cen. R	129	50	Canton Co	46
1200	do	129½	200	do	46½
300	Cum. Coal	80½	200	Wyom. Vl. C'l Co	81
100	do....b3	80¾	200	do....b3	82
100	do....b3	81½	200	Quicksil. M. Co...c	71⅞
500	do	81	400	do	71⅜
500	do	80¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R....s3	113⅛	200	Chi. & R. I	114⅛
200	do....s3	113¼	100	do	114⅛
200	do	113⅜	750	Chic.& N.W.R	58⅜
200	do	113⅞	300	do	58⅜
200	do	114	100	P., Ft. W. & C..s3	117¼
400	Hud. R. R	149	300	do	117⅜
200	do....b3	149	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	68
200	do	148⅞	200	Chi. & Alt. R. Pref	96
100	do	149¼	100	Ter. H. & Alt	68
100	do	149¾	200	T. & A. H. R. Pref	80½
200	do	149⅞	100	Tol. & Wab	71
300	do	150	100	Miss. & Mo. R..s3	47
100	do	150½	20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	54⅛
200	Reading R	137	5,000	do	54⅜
300	do	137¼	35,000	do	55
200	Mich. Cen. R	143⅛	10,000	do	55¼
400	M.S.&N.I.R	97½	50	H. & St. J. R	50
200	Clev. & P. R	114	100	Canton Co....b3	48
200	do	114⅛	100	do	48
500	do	114¼	100	do	47½
200	do....s3	114⅛	200	Cumb. Coal Co	83⅝
200	do....b3	114¼	600	do	84
200	do....b3	114⅜	200	do....b3	84⅛
200	do	114⅜	100	do....b3	84⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	130⅛	700	Quick.Min. Co	74
100	do....s3	130⅜	100	Qts. Hill M. Co	13⅛
500	Cl. & Tol. R..btw	148	100	Copake Iron M	10½

Monday, May 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, May 14, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 7:

Increase in Loans	$1,197,670
Decrease in Specie	447,873
Decrease in Circulation	112,472
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	5,856,485

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 16, 1863.	May 14, 1864.	May 7, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	180,711,072	194,178,921	192,981,246
Specie	38,556,642	22,635,155	23,082,028
Circulation	6,901,700	5,482,357	5,594,832
Gross Deposits	227,770,240	242,935,350	237,487,551
Exchanged	58,891,110	68,506,668	68,925,354
Undrawn	166,879,130	174,426,682	168,562,197
In Sub-Treasury	25,169,192	19,988,240	32,537,883

The notable feature in the present Bank return is the very large additional gain to the Deposit line, growing in good part out of the disbursements of the Treasury. At the same time there is no corresponding demand for Loans or Discounts, the increase in these items being only about one-fifth the Deficit increase. The ease of the Money market being thus reflected, together with the absence of Mercantile demand on fresh paper, has induced a strong speculative temper to the Stock Exchange and Railway and other Shares, to-day are generally up; some of them as much as 5@6 ₩ cent. on Saturday's sales, and 7@10 ₩ cent. on the lowest figures of last week. Several movements on the Railway list indicate a combination to advance the speculation very materially. This feeling was, to all appearances, especially prominent at the First Board, in Hudson River Shares, and later in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The Government Stocks and Border State Stocks participated in the prevailing good demand at the Board. The sales of the 10-40 loan by the First National Bank amounted to $225,000.

There was some impatience on the Street for later news from the Armies, and in the absence of advice of continued successes, and the demand to fill *short* contracts, the price of Gold was advanced 3@3½ ₩ cent. over the last rates of Saturday. The Currency rates for prices on London were not relatively so firm to-day, the packet day for the *Scotia*, direct from this port, being Wednesday. The Gold rate on London is 109¾@110 ₩ cent. Late in the day the English news by *City of London*, of the advance in the rates of interest, contributed to the firmness in Gold. The Bank of England minimum is quoted by this arrival at 8 ₩ cent., and Money in the open market, 8 to 9 ₩ cent. The Grain, Cotton and Provision markets are quoted firm, notwithstanding the rise in Money, while the English funds fell off to 90½ ₩ cent.

At the Second Board and at 4 o'clock after the adjournment, the Railway market showed increased firmness, and there was also a further advance in the miscellaneous Shares, such as Cumberland Coal and Quicksilver. The Government Stocks held firm, and the general market left off about as follows, as compared with the last sales of Saturday. Sales of Hudson River were made in the regular Board Room after the printed list at 152 ₩ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	115	115	Mich. Central	140	143¼
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	106⅜	107	Mich. Southern	95⅜	97⅛
N. Y. Central	132⅛	134½	Mich. Guarant'd	135	138⅛
Erie	110½	113⅜	Illinois Cen	126⅝	131
Erie Preferred	107	108	Pittsburgh	110½	114⅛
Hudson	139⅝	151	Fort Wayne	113	117⅜
Pacific Mail	230	231	Rock Island	110⅛	114
Harlem	275	280	Galena	125	129⅛
Canton	44	47⅝	Reading	131½	137
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅜	Quicksilver	71	74
Toledo	147	147¼	Cum'land Coal	77	84
Northwest	55	58⅜			

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, during the month of April ult., compared with the same period of last year:

	1864.	1863.
From freights	$375,294	$299,556
From passengers	177,716	144,418
From express matter	5,200	2,600
From mails	7,825	7,825
From rent of railway	7,083	7,083
From miscellaneous	1,570	1,504
Totals	$574,680	$462,986
Jan. 1 to April 30	$1,925,371	$1,628,899

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	113
Merchants'	112	Chatham	100
America	135	Bank of the Repub	105
Merchants' Ex	104	Bank of N. America	108
Commerce	114	Hanover	104
Ocean	96	Continental	100
Mercantile	135	Park	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are generally firm:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	113	Tol. & Wab. ext	102
Erie 4ths, '80	115½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	88
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	112⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ex	116
Hud. R. Bonds	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Mich. C. '69 & '72	125	Chi. & Tol. S. F	114
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	126	New J. C. 1sts	104
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	125	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	115
Al. & T. H. 1sts	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	110
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Prefered	94½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	96
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	85	Miss. & Mo. L. G	63
Chi. & N. W. firsts	92	Chi. & Alt. Income	93

The following in regard to the conversion of the Maturing 7-30 ₩ cents, appeared in the Washington dispatches to the morning press today, but is of sufficient importance to the numerous holders of this popular security for republication:

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE THREE YEARS' 7-30 NOTES.

The Treasury has given the following notice to the holders of the three years' 7-30 notes, falling due after Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864:

"The three-years' 7-30 notes, issued under the act of July 17, 1861, are exchangeable at any time, *before or at maturity*, for 6 ₩ cent. bonds of the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, when presented in sums of not less than $500. The three-years' notes were issued, bearing date of Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1861, and become due after Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864. Holders of the notes of either date are notified that they may be presented for immediate exchange for 6 ₩ cent. bonds, with full coupons, drawing interest from July 1, 1864, up to which date interest will be paid without delay on the three-years' notes, at the rate of 7 30-100 ₩ centum per annum. The interest found to be due on the three-years' notes up to July 1, 1864, will be transmitted by the United States Treasurer's draft, payable in coin. The 6 ₩ cent. bonds, which are exchanged for the principal of the three-years' notes, will be issued drawing interest from July 1, 1864, the date up to which the three years' notes are settled, and will be transmitted as fast as they can be conveniently prepared. Parties wishing to exchange the three years' notes in the above manner must send them to the Treasury Department in sums of $500, or its multiple, indorsed, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," which indorsement must be signed by the party on whose account they are to be exchanged. They must be accompanied by a letter stating the numbers, denominations and dates of the notes, and the kind, registered or coupon, and denomination of the six per cent. bonds wanted in exchange. The six per cent. coupon bonds are of the denominations of $500 and $1,000, and the registered bonds are of the denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. When registered bonds are ordered, parties must state at which of the following places they wish the interest to be paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, or New-Orleans."

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer is as follows: Total receipts, $4,740,697 36, including for Customs, $95,000; Payments, $1,980,493 32; balance, $22,748,444 65; Ten-forties, $170,250.

The earnings of the Prairie Du Chien Railroad for the first week of May were:

1864	$39,971
1863	23,793
Increase, 68 ₩ cent	$16,178

The increase since January, is $186,337—62 ₩ cent.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE LOT OF RICH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE—Adapted to the Southern, Western and foreign markets. Also manufacturers of solid walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oil finish. BEAL & HOOPER, Warerooms Haymarket-square, Boston, Mass. Manufactory at Charlestown, Mass.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., Established 1848.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MORTON'S GOLD PENS. THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsoir Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable*.

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $3 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

READY ROOFING, AT HALF THE COST OF TIN OR SHINGLES. Samples and circulars sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN, (New-Yorker,) of high social position and refinement, middle-aged, genteel looking, kind and affectionate, and having a self-sufficiency, desires to correspond, sincerely, with some lady between 22 and 40, possessing ample property, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. Address, in good faith only, HENRY ST. CLAIR, N. Y. Post-office.

LADIES WISHING THEIR BROKEN combs, brushes, opera and eye glasses, fans, parasols, jewelry, and all fancy articles repaired at reduced rates. Send them at once to the "Comb-Store," No. 947 Broadway, (entrance through the Floral-store,) and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. has been changed to HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, and will be continued under that name by the same parties. HENRY H. LEEDS, A. B. MINER.

They have removed their place of business from No. 23 Nassau-st., which has been taken down, to the spacious marble store No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, where they have ample accommodations for the sale of every description of merchandise as well as the fine arts.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of COTHEAL & CO., was dissolved on the 12th of May, by the death of Mr. David Cotheal. The business of the old firm will be settled by WILLIAM COTHEAL, No. 5 Beaver-st.

The undersigned surviving partners have entered into copartnership, and will continue business under the firm of COTHEAL & CO. WILLIAM COTHEAL. ELI B. BUDD.

New-York, May 16, 1864.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

HECHT BROTHERS, IMPORTERS OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, Have removed to the lofts, NO. 405 BROADWAY, A few doors above Walker-st.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the trade generally that their STOCK IS NOW VERY COMPLETE AND DESIRABLE.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., manufacturers of furnaces, ranges, stoves, refrigerators, &c., have removed their office and salesroom from No. 260 Canal-st., to No. 234 Water-st., fourth door north of Beekman-st.

REMOVAL.—QUINTARD & WARD HAVE REMOVED from No. 11 to No. 9 Pine-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GILLIES OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, 30 CENTS PER POUND.

To all lovers of fine flavored Coffee we offer a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market. It is superior to Coffee usually sold, such as Java, Maracaibo, Mocha, &c. Hotels, private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., will find the Old Plantation Coffee, made by our new process, to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor. Put up in one pound packages, 60 pounds in a case, with full directions for use. For sale generally by grocers. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, the great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this City, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is now selling teas, coffees, flour, wines, sugars, molasses, syrups, and everything else used in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. One price cash house. Wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st.; retail, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st. Every family should have a box of our assorted crackers.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 29th ult., the safe of the subscribers was broken open, and the following stolen therefrom:

Five Coupon Second Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company, dated Jan. 1, 1864, viz.:

No. 237, for $1,000. No. 363, for $500.
No. 364, for $500. No. 365, for $550.
No. 366, for $500. Certificate No. 122, for 23 shares, and fragmentary Certificate No. 97, for $43 of the Capital Stock of said Company, the last two dated March 25, 1864, in name of W. R. Thompson. Also two certificates for 10 shares each of Stock of Union Bank of Tennessee, in name of James T. Young.

The above reward will be paid for the return of said papers, by THOMPSON, CLARKE & YOUNG, Nos. 130 and 132 South Front-st.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1864.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKET-BOOK containing papers of no value except to the owner; address on the inside. The above will be paid on its being returned to HARRY BURRELL, Jr., 94 Pearl-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....20 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. $ 00
Three copies 1 year ..5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....35 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest news from Gen. BUTLER, represents him as laying regular siege to Fort Darling, and that his Chief Engineer Gen. GILLMORE, was confident of soon having possession of the fortification.

The situation in Virginia, as portrayed by dispatches from Gen. GRANT up to Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and from our special correspondent to Sunday noon at 2 P. M., represents everything quiet for the last two days. The roads are in such an impassable condition as to necessarily suspend hostilities until they improve. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and perfectly sanguine of success. Heavy reinforcements of fresh troops were arriving. Our special correspondent says the rebels have not materially changed their position, but are fortifying and strengthening its army vigorously, but that it was altogether probable that they would be compelled to retire from it by a vigorous turning movement.

From Gen. SHERMAN the news is very cheering. He telegraphs that after two days' hard fighting the rebels evacuated their position at Resaca, on on the night of the 15th, and fell back in a southerly direction, with our forces in vigorous pursuit. Our losses in the two days fighting, in which we carried two lines of the enemy's works was about two thousand, in killed and missing.

Advices from Little Rock to the 12th inst., via Memphis, state that Gen. STEELE was confident of maintaining the line of the Arkansas, and that Gen. KIRBY SMITH was menacing Pine Bluff in strong force.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Inman steamer *City of London* and the Cunard steamer *Hecla*, which arrived here yesterday, we have European news to the 5th inst., and by the *Hibernian* at Father Point, dates to the 6th. The rebel privateer *Georgia* is at Liverpool, where, according to some reports, she is to be dismantled, as she is found to be unfit for the service required of her. Some questions were put in Parliament to the Under Foreign Secretary relating to the MALLORY forgery, and the sending of a British agent to the Davis Government at Richmond, via Havana—the agent being refused admission to the rebel States. On the latter point Mr. LAYARD said an agent had been sent as stated; but he was not permitted to pass the blockade. The repudiation of the interest on the New-York State bonds is severely commented on in the London press. The loss of the steamship *City of New-York* is attributed to the default of Capt. KENNEDY, whose certificate is suspended for eight months. The story is revived that the *Great Eastern* has been purchased for the French Government. The Pope has delivered an allocution at Rome against the Russian persecution of the Catholic Church. Prince ALFRED, of England, is in Berlin, on a visit to his sister, the Crown Princess. The Danish Conference reassembled on the 4th inst., but adjourned to the 9th without having transacted any business. It was considered that it had come to an untimely end. The death of MEYERBEER, the great German composer, is announced. He was 70 years of age.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session yesterday. The Aldermen referred to the Committee on Markets a lengthy but important communication from the City Inspector, renewing and urging his proposition to banish slaughter-houses from the City, and erect *abattoirs* in the suburbs, and the draft of an ordinance from the same officer, to prohibit the keeping of offal by butchers longer than one day, was laid over. The Comptroller reported that there remained on the 9th instant, a balance of nearly $21,041 10 in the Relief Fund, $573,105 35 having been disbursed from it since the 1st of last January. The Aldermen passed a new audinance authorizing a further loan, (No. 9,) of $500,000 for this fund, and the Councilmen laid it over under the rule, to be passed on Thursday. The Mayor returned to the Aldermen the resolution to donate the old Colored Orphan Asylum site in aid of the erection of a new asylum, and purchase of a new site, for the insertion of provisions, by the advice of the Corporation Counsel, securing the specific application of the proceeds of sale of the ground, and that the sale shall be by auction, and in lots. The Mayor vetoed the resolution to procure badges, etc., for members of the Common Council, because it is vague in character, and no appropriation accompanies it. He also returned to the Councilmen the resolution requesting him to convene the Board of Health, with his declination, from the belief that the Commissioners of Health have power to abolish fat-melting and like nuisances. The Councilmen adopted a resolution to send a joint special committee to the recent battle-fields of Virginia, to look after the wounded of New-York City regiments, adminster to their comfort, and recover bodies of the chief officers. The Aldermen first amended it by a provision that the committee pay their own expenses, and then referred it. The Councilmen took up, but immediately recommitted, the report and resolutions to take land in Central Park for a division parade ground. The Aldermen adjourned to Monday, and the Councilmen to Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last night, Policeman GEORGE W. DUBYEE, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was shot through the head and instantly killed, while in the discharge of his duty, on the corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-second-street. He was pursuing a man with the design of effecting his arrest, for having committed a felonious assault on another, and when DUBYEE came up to him, the latter turned suddenly around, drew his revolver and fired. The first shot did not take effect, but the second one entered DUBYEE's right temple and killed him instantly. Roundsman SCOFIELD, who was at hand, pursued and arrested a young man named JOHN CONNELL, who is believed to be DUBYEE's murderer. He was taken to the Station-house, and will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will take place to-day. Deceased was 41 years of age, and resided in Fifty-fourth-street, where he has left a wife and seven children. He has been connected with the Police of this City for ten or eleven years; was always a faithful officer, and justly esteemed by all who knew him.

Yesterday a large deputation of street-sweepers waited upon Comptroller BRENNAN, to ascertain what surety could be given for their pay, if they resumed work, which they abandoned a week ago, in despair of getting the wages then due them from the 5th of last December. City Inspector BOOLE happened to be present with the Comptroller when the visit was made. The Comptroller addressed the men calmly and decidedly; said he regretted no provision was made to pay them statedly and directly; blamed them for ceasing work just when the City Inspector and himself were devoting themselves to securing their back pay, and thought, as they were now getting that, they ought to feel satisfied and resume work, trusting that the City Inspector and himself would act in their behalf for the future, as they had already done with respect to the past. He would not pledge himself for their future pay, because no certainty existed of his ability to make good such a promise; but if they resumed work, he would, in conjunction with Mr. BOOLE, make the most earnest endeavors to have them paid promptly. The men appeared to be satisfied with this straightforward talk, and departed with a general understanding in favor of going right to work again. Friday and Saturday of last week, and yesterday, from 2 till 11 o'clock P. M., were devoted by the Comptroller and his assistants to paying these men, who assign their claims to Mr. F. PALMER, President of the Broadway Bank. They receive $1,75 per day. Before the present arrangements for paying them were made, many of the poor fellows had sold portions of their claims, as necessity required, at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent. Now they get their money without any shave.

The Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Association held a public meeting in Hope Chapel last evening. The large assembly listened with delight to stirring addresses delivered by the President of the Association, JAMES BROWN, Esq; Judge CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, President of the Eighteenth Ward Association; the Messrs. R. B. ROOSEVELT, HENRY NICOLL, S. WEIR ROOSEVELT and others. The meeting proved a decided success, resulting in a hearty indorsement of the principles of the Citizens' Association, and in the addition of a large number of members.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued a general order to all the up-town precincts, in which he directs that for the present, no driver of a City car shall be arrested by the police on the ground that he has no license to drive, unless a warrant shall have been first issued by some competent authority, and that even if a warrant shall have been obtained, the driver shall be allowed to make his trip back to the depot. The Superintendent thinks the convenience of the public is paramount to the licensing of drivers.

A very large meeting of ladies was held yesterday afternoon at the Cooper Union, for the purpose of considering the question of retrenchment in the use of imported luxuries. Speeches were delivered by several gentlemen, and a pledge was adopted binding all who signed their names to it to use no unnecessary foreign articles of luxury during the war.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JOHN HALL, a seaman, charged with stealing a chest of tea, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months. HANNAH COLLINS, charged with stealing $90 from an Italian sailor, after enticing him into a house of ill-fame, was tried and convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, Justice PECKHAM denied the motion for a continuance of the injunction against the Harlem Railroad Company, restraining them from building certain extensions of their track. The temporary injunction was also dissolved with costs.

A letter has been received by the United States Sanitary Commission from Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH, asking for their assistance for hundreds of families of Union men, now in his department, and destitute of the necessaries of life. Clothing of all kinds and other contributions will be received at the depot of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 10 Cooper Union.

The Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector met yesterday as Commissioners for contracting to clean the streets, when the specifications for a contract, prepared by the Corporation Counsel, was read by the Mayor. Nothing further was done, but another meeting is to held in a day or two.

The news which we publish this morning from Peru is exceedingly important. Under pretext of securing redress for alleged grievances suffered by Spanish citizens residing in the country, the Spanish Admiral commanding on the coast seized the Chincha Guano Islands on the 14th of April, at once raising the flag of Castile.

The receipts of cattle at ALLERTON'S number 3,700. Prices have advanced fully ½c. ℔ lb since last quoted, and rule higher than ever before known in this market. The moderate supply on hand yesterday forenoon was selling lively, even at the advanced rates. In the afternoon 300 more cattle arrived, and there was a prospect of a few being left over at the close of Monday's sales, but held at firm prices. A Government agent bought over 350 head. Prime bullocks sold at 18c. on the estimated weight. Some will doubtless be found to cost as high as 18½c. ℔ lb. Fair to good cattle rate at 15c.@17c. The supply of sheep at Sixth-street was very limited, and prices were from ½c.@¾c. higher than last Tuesday. The best wool sheep selling at 12c. ℔ lb. live weight; prime shorn at 8½c.

An active business was transacted yesterday in Flour and Wheat, chiefly for export, at advanced prices. Corn was scarce and held higher, but was quiet. The Provision trade was restricted; Pork was much lower; Butter dearer. Groceries were inactive. Hay, Petroleum, Wool and Cotton were in moderate demand at former rates. Whisky was in brisk request and quoted higher. Tallow was freely purchased. The principal freight engagements were of Flour and Wheat for British ports.

The Stock market was quite buoyant yesterday on the increasing ease in Money and larger orders from outside speculators to buy the Railway Shares. The price of Gold was higher than on Saturday, influenced in the morning by the absence of battle news, and late in the day by the news from England of an advance in the rates of interest.

SPAIN AND PERU.—We publish this morning the important intelligence from our Panama correspondent, that on the 14th of April Admiral PINZON, commanding the Spanish fleet on the coast of Peru, and DON EUSABIO SALAZAR, Her Catholic Majesty's Special Commissioner to Peru, formally and without any warning, took possession of the Chincha Guano Islands, and raised the Catholic flag in the name of the Queen. The most singular part of the proceedings is that not only have the Islands, which are a great source of revenue to the Peruvian Government, been seized as a guarantee for the redress sought by Spain for certain grievances, alleged to have been suffered by Spanish citizens of Peru, but the Spanish Admiral, in his abrupt announcement of the seizure, states that he has also *retained, as hostages*, several officers of the Peruvian Navy, who are to be held answerable for any insult offered to Spanish subjects. One of the immediate difficulties, which preceded this summary action, appears to have arisen from the circumstance, that the Government of Peru refused to enter into negotiations with a Spanish official bearing the title of "Commissioner," which is the rank and designation in Spain of a Colonial Agent of the Home Government. As Peru has never been recognized by Spain as an independent State, it was probably deemed unnecessary to deal with the country on terms different from a colony. But the Peruvians refused to see the matter in this light, and the high-handed act of Admiral PINZON intervened, leaving this question of national dignity unsettled.

It will be seen from the report of the facts, that the members of the diplomatic body in Peru have held a meeting to protest against the seizure—the American Minister presiding. Among those present a cordial unanimity seems to have prevailed; but it is especially noticed that the French Minister was absent. The Peruvians appear to be thoroughly united in their determination to resent what they consider a flagrant outrage; but whether they have the means of making reprisals is a different matter. Their navy consists of a steam frigate, five small steamers and a brig. Whether, with such a force, they will deem it safe to attempt a possible recovery of their stolen property, seems exceedingly doubtful.

The Rebel Steam Rams.

We surrender a large space this morning to a Secession speech in the English House of Lords from the Earl of Derby, and to a sensible and conclusive reply from Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Both are of marked interest and importance. They will produce, on both sides the ocean, effects which will be felt for many years. Lord DERBY is the leader of the Tory party of England—rich, aristocratic, eloquent, ambitious and unscrupulous. His speech shows very clearly that he is quite willing to involve Great Britain in war for the sake of displacing the present Ministry; for he can scarcely doubt that the departure of those rams from an English port to prey upon American commerce would be regarded and treated by the United States as an act of war. Party spirit in this country often leads public men to rash extremes, but it very seldom happens that any party is willing to involve the nation in war in the hope of achieving a party victory.

Lord DERBY pretends to think that the British Government has treated the Messrs. LAIRD, who built these two steam rams, with great injustice, in not allowing the rams to go to sea until the builders would satisfy them that they were not to be used, in violation of British laws, to make war upon a nation with which Great Britain is at peace. The Messrs. LAIRD, he says, have given the Government all the information it has any right to demand on the subject. They have, in the most frank and ingenuous manner possible, told the authorities that the rams are building for A. BRAVAY & Co., No. 6 Rue de Londres, Paris; and A. BRAVAY & Co. have confirmed the statement. This, says Lord DERBY, ought to be perfectly satisfactory. The Government has no right to make any further inquiries; and in refusing to let the case end there, and the rams go to sea without further investigation, he insists that the Government is guilty of the most outrageous injustice.

Lord RUSSELL replies to all this in a very direct and conclusive manner. The British law forbids any British subject from fitting out, arming or equipping vessels for warlike purposes against any country with which England is at peace. These rams are evidently intended for warlike purposes, for their construction renders them utterly incapable of being used for any other. A. BRAVAY & Co. certainly do not intend to wage war as individuals or as a firm; they must of necessity be acting, if they are really acting at all, as agents, open or secret, for some nation or community which is at war, and the British Government has a right to know for whom they are intended before allowing them to depart. Indeed, unless the Government intends to wink at the evasion and violation of its own laws, it must be satisfied on these points. And what renders its duty in this matter still more imperative, is the fact that the builders of these rams have already more than once played precisely the same trick they are suspected of trying to play in this case. "These gentlemen," says Lord RUSSELL, "have done everything in their power, by fitting out ships, and by engaging in contracts to send out men-of-war, to give the United States a just cause of war against this country." They built the *Alexandra* and the *Alabama*, denying all the time that they were to be used against the United States, and, when finished, handed them over to the agents of the rebel Government; and to this day they are burning and destroying American merchantmen, without ever having visited a Confederate port. Lord RUSSELL thinks that regard for the honor of the British nation, to say nothing of its peace, requires the Government to see that it is not deceived and its laws evaded in this case as it was in others.

Lord RUSSELL is right, and we trust, for their own sakes quite as much as for ours, that the English Parliament and the English people will agree with him. Lord DERBY argues the case as he would argue a case of larceny before the petty sessions. It may suit his purposes to have it argued and decided on such a basis. It is of much less consequence to us than it is to England that it should be decided upon the largest and most liberal construction of the laws and obligations of neutrality. Lord DERBY seems anxious to establish the principle that a neutral may build, fit out and equip vessels of war in aid of any belligerent,—whether recognized as a nation or not; that the ports of a neutral may be used by any belligerent on condition of simply paying for the service. Hitherto this privilege has been accorded by England to the rebels, to our serious detriment; but the day is rapidly passing away when even this aid can give a chance of success to the Confederate cause. Bye-and-bye we may find it convenient to adopt these English principles of neutral law. Suppose Ireland should declare her independence and resolve to fight for it; our ports being neutral, might, according to the doctrines of Lord DERBY, pour forth swarms of iron-clads, rams and privateers to prey upon British commerce. The day will most certainly come when the practices and principles by which England has sought to damage us in our contest with rebellion, will return to plague their inventors. They may see the time when we will thank them for teaching us the privileges and immunities of neutrality; and we shall be very likely to "better their instructions."

The Campaign.

Our official advices from the Army of the Potomac are to yesterday morning. There had been no renewal of the great struggle. LEE's army was still near its last battle-field, apparently awaiting for another onset. We imagine it will not have to wait long. If any man wishes to know why Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has not during the last two or three days continued his work of executing the rebels, we advise that man to join the ranks of the army, and engage in an eight days' life and death battle, and he will then find himself answered.

Gen. SHERMAN, in his campaign into Georgia from Chattanooga, has pushed on to and beyond Dalton, has captured Resaca, about half way to Rome, and is still following up the rebel army of JOHNSTON, with which he has had several considerable battles. The country will watch the march of Gen. SHERMAN with some anxiety. He has a large and splendid army—a much larger army than that with which Gen. GRANT defeated BRAGG last November. But, though an intellectual man and a scientific officer, Gen. SHERMAN has usually been so unfortunate in his campaigns, that we look with more hope than confidence for his success.

BECOMING MORE EXPLICIT.—We published a few days ago the call of a small body of radicals for a convention at Cleveland, to "counsel together concerning the approaching Presidential election." A supplementary call has now been issued by other parties, in which they avow more explicitly the object of the convention and their motives for calling it. They call the convention to "recommend the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency, and to assist in organizing for his election," and their motives for so doing are thus set forth:

"The imbecile and vacillating policy of the present Administration in the conduct of the war, being just weak enough to waste its men and means, to provoke the enemy, but not strong enough to conquer the rebellion—and its treachery to justice, freedom, and genuine Democratic principles in its plan of reconstruction, whereby the honor and dignity of the Nation have been sacrificed to conciliate the still existing and arrogant slave power, and to further the ends of an unscrupulous partisan ambition, call, in thunder tones, upon the lovers of justice and their country to come to the rescue of the imperiled Nationality and the cause of impartial and universal freedom, threatened with betrayal and overthrow."

And the "things demanded" as the result of the movement are declared to be (1) the "immediate extinction of Slavery throughout the whole United States by Congressional action; (2) the "absolute equality of all men before the law, without regard to race or color," and (3) the "execution with vigor of the law for confiscating the property of the rebels." If our armies succeed in conquering the rebel armies, the Emancipation Proclamation will terminate the existence of Slavery, unless declared invalid by the Supreme Court,—and any action Congress might take, except through an amendment of the Constitution, would be exposed to that peril also. If we do not conquer the rebel armies, nothing that Presidents, Congresses, Cleveland Conventions, or Rev. Dr. CHEEVER can do, will secure the "immediate extinction" of Slavery. If Slavery is abolished, all men, black or white, will be "equal before the law,"—whether Mr. FREMONT is elected President or not. And as to confiscating rebel property, the first thing to be done is to get hold of it. The Cleveland Conventionists are unquestionably sincere and zealous in their desire to seize it,—but we do not see that they have any plan for doing it any more rapidly than the Government and Gen. GRANT are doing it already.

Gen. McClellan.

The TIMES is mistaken in its history in saying that Gen. MCCLELLAN "got away" from Richmond, leaving the rebels "safe, sound and triumphant." He was peremptorily ordered away from the immediate neighborhood of that city by the President and Gen. HALLECK, against his earnest entreaties. His solemn official warning, when at Harrison's Landing, of the perils which would come upon the country if his army was recalled, are not forgotten by the people, though the TIMES finds it convenient to ignore them in the interest of its candidate for the Presidency.—*World.*

When Gen. MCCLELLAN "got away from the immediate neighborhood of Richmond," he went to Harrison's Landing. We were not aware that he was ordered thither, "by the President or Gen. HALLECK," either "against his earnest entreaties or otherwise." Possibly the *World* may have information on this point not accessible to the rest of mankind.

He *was* ordered away from Harrison's Landing, by the President and Gen. HALLECK, for the purpose of aiding Gen. POPE defeat the rebel army and protect the Capital. He did object very earnestly, we are aware, and did not finally obey the order until it was almost too late to render the service required. If we ignored his "solemn official warning" to the President, his friends ought to thank us for it. Its leading item was that any attempt to emancipate the slaves, or confiscate the property of rebels, would utterly demoralize and disintegrate the army and lead to the ruin of the country.

That "solemn warning" has not yet been fulfilled.

Call for the New-Jersey Militia by President Lincoln.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, May 16.

By request of the President of the United States, Gov. PARKER has issued a proclamation for all the militia force he can raise in the State of New-Jersey within fifteen days, the troops to be infantry exclusively, to be mustered into the United States service by regiments, and to serve for one hundred days—to be equipped, armed, subsisted and transported as other soldiers. They are to receive no bounty, nor are they to be credited to any draft. Individually they are to receive credit for the service.

Arrival of Another Prize.

The British prize steamship *Greyhound*, Acting Ensign S. W. HARDINGE commanding, arrived here yesterday morning, in 18 hours from Fortress Monroe. She was captured on the 10th inst., in lat. 34, long. 70, by the United States gunboat *Connecticut*. She was from Wilmington, bound to Bermuda, and has a cargo of 850 bales of cotton, 35 tons tobacco, 25 bbls. turpentine. Is a screw steamer, 7 months old, 280 tons British register, and her engines are 200 horse power.

List of Officers in Charge—Acting Ensign, SAM. WILDS HARDINGE; Acting Master's Mate, Chas. Hall; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, James Campbell, — Burtomore.

Funeral of Gen. Thomas G. Stevenson.

BOSTON, Monday, May 16.

As a testimony of respect to the late Gen. THOMAS G. STEVENSON, the flags are at half-mast today on the public and many of the private buildings. The funeral will take place at noon to-day at the residence of his father, without public display.

THE STORM OF WAR—HOW GOES THE CAMPAIGN?

The Storm of Battle—Lee's Movements—Army of the Kanawha—Its Objects—Position of Johnston—View of the Field—Ohio National Guards.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

The storm has burst! Those who like the crash of battle and the flow of blood will have enough of it. The armies are now all commanded by Western Generals, and whether they be good or bad, their onset will be terrible. They have no faith in idleness, want no three months' rest, and have no requisition to make for shoes and clothing till the battle is over. The commencement of this campaign reminds me of that campaign against MARIA-THERESA, when the storm,

"With unexpected legions bursts away"—

but, I trust, with no such end. Happily the rebels have got no "Queen, the beauty," to rally them; no gallant Hungarians to come to the rescue. They must abide the fate of guilty, reckless men, who have conspired against the Government of their country, and the happiness of a nation. It would be strange, indeed, if Jehovah, whose attributes are Mercy, Justice, and Goodness, could (unless to punish us) allow even for a time the success of men, who in their madness have defied the laws of heaven and earth, to set up and continue a system of demoniac oppression upon their fellow beings. It cannot be. They must meet, sooner or later, the fate they have courted. They *would* die in the last ditch—and in the last ditch their remains will perish.

There is no question, the rebels have been greatly deceived, as to the force brought to bear upon them. Perhaps they did not believe all that has been constantly said in the Richmond papers; but, doubtless, they were not at all prepared to see the vast exhibition of strength which has enabled us to pour heavy armies on more than one point. They expected we should make one grand onset, and they thought that would be toward Richmond. Accordingly Virginia was filled with the best troops, and all that could be got together. JOHNSTON has a large army, but not at all equal to LEE's. Our Generals have probably underrated JOHNSTON'S forces. The united commands of JOHNSTON, POLK, FORREST and various detachments, probably make 70,000 men, and that is a formidable force. Behind the rocky spurs of the Cumberland Mountains, such an army ought to make an obstinate, if not successful defence. But there are two things against JOHNSTON. First,—Dalton can be flanked on either side; and secondly, the line between him and Atlanta can be cut off, if he remains there—hence, if he does not defeat our army at once, he will retire upon Atlanta. That place is said to be surrounded with fortifications. Perhaps so; but fortifications are the last resource of war, and time overcomes them. Atlanta is the most important railroad point in the central South. Prior to the war, it grew with immense rapidity, and from a small village it grew up to a flourishing town of 10,000 people. The rebels have no point of importance between that and Augusta, which is (in regard to these materials and resources,) the most important point in the South. They have an immense manufactory of powder there, machine shops, &c. But, we may safely assume that we shall not reach Augusta till all the main points of the war are decided.

The most quiet and unheralded movement of the campaign is that from the Kanawha. This has been in preparation for several weeks, and my information is, the column is thirty thousand strong, and has moved in the direction of Newbern, Va., near the New River. It must have reached that place or some other point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, before this letter reaches you. The rebels seem to have no sufficient force in the Valley to resist it. Its immediate object is to destroy all the rebel communications through the Southwestern Valley of Virginia. This done, it may turn toward Lynchburgh, or to the South, ultimately uniting with the movement through Georgia. In the meantime, the Valley of the Kanawha, and the railroads in Western Virginia, will be garrisoned by the Ohio National Guards, who are now moving to their various points of destination. I have recently been at some of the points in the West, and I assure you there is no more glorious act in this war than to see these young men leaving the plow in the field, (as old PUTNAM did,) the anvil, the counter and the factory, to rally around the flag. "Oh!" said a mother, "my boy is *so young!*" "Yes, Madam, but he will supply the place of a veteran soldier." "Yes, (and she wiped her eyes,) I could have got him off, but I saw his heart was in it, and I couldn't say no." Such is the spirit of the times, and such it will be till that flag of beauty and of glory shall have waved over the last rebel. I trust before this letter reaches you to hear of the Army of the Kanawha, in the Valley of Virginia, striking an effective blow.

For the first time, in the War, the campaign is conducted according to my ideas of what just military principles, and true views of the resources and geography of the country, require. But, even now, there are two exceptions which may hereafter be important. These are the movement up the Shenandoah and the useless expedition against Shreveport. The former I would have trebled in strength, and the latter I would never have begun. I would have undertaken no expedition west of the Mississippi; and have contented myself with defending the lower sugar-country, in Louisiana, on the line of the Arkansas. We have wasted men, munitions and provisions enough in these ill-fated expeditions to have moved a strong army up the Shenandoah where it would have been as effective as one against Richmond.

I am writing without the information which must, in the midst of battle, reach you before this letter is read. I shall, therefore, make no suggestions of what may be, but a slight *coup d'œil* of what *has* happened may enable us to comprehend something also of the future.

It was impossible (as I have stated in a former letter) for LEE to defend the whole line of the Rapidan. Hence GRANT could cross and advance. When that was made certain, there were but two possible courses for LEE to take with any chance of success. The first, and in a military point of view the best, was to *abandon* Richmond, fall back upon Lynchburgh, and prolong the contest in the mountain regions, with the seaboard of the Carolinas and Georgia. This was judged inexpedient, probably on moral and political grounds. This being the case, LEE had but one course to pursue. He must *attack our army and beat it*, or there was no chance. He has attacked it and failed in the first attack. But he may, if his army is not disorganized, fight twice more before he gets to Richmond. The nature of the ground admits of it. He has, therefore, two more *chances* of success. But they are only chances. They do not approach probabilities.

Glancing further on, we find BUTLER to have made a most admirable movement. He landed at the exactly right point. No other one would have done as well. His game now is to stand there, and hold the Petersburgh Railroad till GRANT can cooperate with him. I don't count upon SIGEL, and if he should do anything, will count it clear gain. The campaign in Virginia then, may be reduced to just this: If LEE does not beat GRANT, and that overwhelmingly, he will be shut up in Richmond; and *if he is, the rebel Confederacy is gone forever.* Others may speculate as they please; but if LEE's army goes into Richmond, I would not give a copper for all the rebel bonds in existence, nor 20 premium for gold. In a few days you can tell whether LEE will go into Richmond.

The Army of the Kanawha will, I have no doubt, perform its mission successfully; but, of the army at Dalton, (now engaged in battle,) I can say no more than that if MCPHERSON'S Corps has taken position at Resaca, it seems fatal to JOHNSTON. If JOHNSTON retreats, he will go into Atlanta.

And so ends my review of the embattled field. Marshaled hosts are moving with the heavy tramp of men, and horses, and artillery. The earth almost shakes beneath their mighty tread. The ground is fertilized with blood. For what is all this? Is it not that we may be taught the wrath of Heaven upon our sins? And is it not to make us more meet, by suffering, for a glorious destiny? I think so. I think the nation will be restored to a better condition, and our flag of glory wave over a renewed, a prosperous and a happy land.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$888,428 in Treasure.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall, May 8, arrived at port yesterday morning, having been detained off Sandy Hook since 8 o'clock Sunday evening. The following is her treasure list from Aspinwall

Ribon & Munos	$2,198	Handy & Hoadley	$1,800
S. A. Asch	258	Parsons & Petit	500
Wells, Fargo & Co	600	Order	1,000
W. Penny	820		
Total			$7,168

From San Francisco.

Order	$32,609	J. H. Coghill	$4,530
Scholle Bros	30,000	J. B. Newtown & Co	26,739
Richard Patrick	50,154	A. Rich & Bro	9,000
H. Cohn & Co	38,900	Duncan, Sherman & Co., Wells Fargo & Co	51,800
Dewitt, Kittle & Co	6,080		
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	$9,200	From Aspinwall	7,168
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	49,240	Total	$382,432
Jennings & Brewster	8,900		
Wall & Co	14,177		

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Important from Peru—Seizure of the Chincha Islands by the Spanish—The Flag of Castile Raised Over the Islands—Seizure of a Peruvian War-Ship—Governor of Chinchas and other Officers Held as Hostages—Protests of the Diplomatic Corps—Peru Asks for a Loan of $50,000,000—Will Throw Herself Into the Hands of the United States, rather than Submit to Spain—Gen. Herran on route to Washington—Action of the People of Peru.

PANAMA, Saturday, May 7, 1864.

In my last I gave the readers of the TIMES a short history of the Talambo affair, and stated that matters had assumed such a threatening aspect, so far as the action of Señor MAZARREDO Y SALAZAR, the Spanish agent, was concerned, that fears were entertained at Lima that the Spanish fleet would be ordered up from Chili to make reprisals on Peruvian property or territory. And a year ago your Panama correspondent wrote you that this same Spanish fleet, which pretended to be on a sort of botanizing, scientific excursion, was peeping in and out of Spanish American ports, taking notes and measuring the capacity for resistance of the feeble Governments of the South Pacific, preparatory to their re-annexation to old Spain. It appears he was not mistaken.

Last week a Peruvian steamer arrived at Panama, from Callao, having on board a special messenger to the Peruvian Minister at Washington, with the news that the Spanish fleet, consisting of three vessels, the *Triunfo*, 42 guns, the *Resolucion*, 42 guns, and the *Virginia Covadonga*, 2 guns, under command of Admiral PINZON, had seized the Chincha Islands and raised over them the flag of Castile. I give you an abridged account of this very important affair from the Lima *Comercio*, and a condensation of the responses of the several Ministers of the Diplomatic Corps at Lima, which I have condensed into a few lines. I send you entire the protest of Señor LIZERRO, Peruvian Secretary of State, which I find very badly translated in the *Comercio*. I have corrected, in many places, the bad English, but as the original Spanish of the protest is not before me, I confess my inability to patch up the hotch-potch made by the translator of the two last paragraphs.

LIMA, April 27, 1864.

A most serious event, which will be the cause of grave troubles, has taken place in this fortnight. The Spanish squadron, composed of the frigates *Resolucion* and *Triunfo* and of the sloop *Covadonga*, under command of Admiral D. LUIS H. PINZON, has committed on this coast the most unjustifiable outrage. Without declaration of war, without ultimatum and without any of the formalities prescribed by international law, the Spanish Admiral, in concert with the diplomatic agent, D. USABIO SALAZAR Y MAZARREDO, *took possession on the 14th instant of the Chincha Islands, deposing and arresting the Peruvian authorities, and hoisting the Spanish flag on the islands and on a Peruvian vessel of war.*

PINZON and MAZARREDO being agreed, and the Spanish vessels having anchored at the Chincha Islands, they summoned the Governor and the commander of the transport *Iquique* to surrender, allowing them a term of 15 minutes, and threatening to bombard the islands in case of resistance. The Peruvian force on the islands amounted only to 150 men, charged to guard 200 convict prisoners. The Governor protested in the name of the Government and the Republic against such an abuse of force, and the Spaniards landed to the number of 400 or 500, taking possession of the Chinchas Islands hoisting the colors of Spain and arresting the Governor, the Captain of the port and the Commander and officers of the *Iquique*. It was reserved for Spain to revive in the nineteenth century deeds which civilization has condemned as worthily only of the times of barbarism.

All these scandals were committed on the 14th inst. On the 16th the Spanish squadron appeared at the port of Callao with the intention to seize the Peruvian squadron, which, not being in condition to accept combat, put itself under shelter of the batteries of the Fort del Puente. Admiral PINZON sent a dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he declared that the conduct of the Peruvian Government toward Spain had obliged him to take possession of the Chincha Islands until further orders arrived from the Cabinet of Madrid; and, furthermore, that he retained as hostages several officers of the Peruvian Navy, to be answerable for any injury inflicted upon Spanish subjects. To this note was adjoined a declaration, in which Messrs. PINZON and MAZARREDO, after stating that a truce only continued between Spain and Peru, *the independence of Peru not being recognized*, and that right of property to the Chincha Islands could be revindicated by Spain, declared that they had resolved to take possession of all the islands and vessels-of-war of Peru.

What principle of revindication does Spain invoke? The Chinca Islands form part of the Peruvian territory, and this territory is independent in spite of a decrepit monarchy. If reconquest is intended, the Peruvian nation is ready to fight and to renew the glories of Junin and Ayacucho.

The Peruvian Government and people burn with desire to avenge the insult offered to the nation.

The different offices of State, the scientific bodies, the colleges, the societies of all kind, the corporations of all trades, nay, all classes of society, have offered to the Government their lives and property in defence of their fatherland.

The municipality and all the functionaries of the courts of justice have equally protested and offered their services for the defence of the country. The Archbishop of Lima, the ecclesiastical Chapter, the regular and secular clergy, have also given proofs of great patriotism on this solemn occasion, offering their moral and, if necessary, physical coöperation for the same purpose.

In one word, the patriotic sentiment is universal and unanimous; there is not a single Peruvian who is not disposed to sacrifice with readiness his life and interests in defence of the nation; there is not a single corporation, scientific, commercial, industrial or religious, that has not offered its services and resources to Government; from the Chief Magis-

of the Republic down to the poorest laborer, all have but one idea and one sentiment.

And the example of Lima finds its imitation all over the Republic.

And not only Peruvians feel themselves animated by these sentiments; foreigners of all nations sympathize with our cause, and have made the most decided manifestations in our favor. The British subjects residing at Lima and Callao have held a meeting in the house of Mr. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United Kingdom, in which, after declaring their sympathies to the Peruvian Government and nation in the present circumstances, they have resolved to petition the Government of Great Britain for its immediate intervention, in order to secure a speedy adjustment of the existing difficulties, requesting Mr. JERNINGHAM to forward the representation to Earl RUSSELL by the next steamer.

With the same generosity have proceeded the countrymen of GARIBALDI; many of them have requested to be enrolled in the ranks of the army and navy; others want to form corps of volunteers, and all have protested against the conduct of the Spaniards. They will send to the Italian Government a representation analogous to that signed by the British subjects.

The Germans are organizing companies of riflemen who have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government, to be employed in the field at the most prominent places.

But if the Europeans have given to Peru the most solemn proofs of sympathy, the Americans of the North and South consider our cause common to all the Republics of America. And it was natural that this should happen, since we are bound together by such intimate ties and ruled by the same institutions.

Only a few Spanish loafers who since their arrival here had no other business but to slander the country day by day, as on account of their vices and ineptitude they had not been able to create for themselves an honorable position in our society, have approved of the treacherous conduct of PINZON and MAZARREDO. The people knew them already but tolerate them nevertheless, thus giving evident proofs of moderation and enlightenment.

The foreign Ministers forming the diplomatic body taking into consideration the reasons adduced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the declaration issued by Messrs. PINZON and MAZARREDO, met on the 10th inst., their senior, Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in the chair, and declared, after a serious discussion, that they sincerely deplored that the Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of H. C. M.'s squadron have not been guided in their proceedings by the prescriptions of international law for such cases, and that they do not accept the right of revindication invoked as one of the motives of the occupation of the Chincha Islands, but will continue to consider the Chincha Islands as belonging to the Peruvian Republic until their respective Governments have taken the retolutions they deem convenient.

The best testimony that could be given for the injustice and temerity of the Spanish aggression is contained in the declarations made by the diplomatic body. The representatives of the civilized nations declare that Messrs. PINZON and MAZARREDO have violated the law of nations and the established rules. What argument more powerful can be given for our cause? The Spanish squadron has thus committed a mere act of piracy and vandalism.

As the present circumstances require a considerable increase of the army and navy, and great expenses to meet all the necessities of the situation Government applied to the Permanent Commission of Congress, asking for authorization to raise a loan of twelve millions of dollars, increase the navy up to twenty vessels of war, and the army to the strength that may be necessary.

The Permanent Commission convinced of the necessity of strengthening the National Government voted, unanimously to authorize the Executive Power to raise a loan up to fifty millions, augment the army to 30,000 men and the navy to twenty vessels, with the obligation to give an account of the use made of this authorization to the ordinary Congress that is to meet in July. Moreover, the Permanent Commission has issued a communication to the people in which they declare that they are willing to grant to Government all facilities necessary for the salvation of the country as far as their faculties permit.

In virtue of said authorization, Government has given the order that every battalion of infantry and of marines be increased to 1,000 men, regiments of cavalry to 500, and the corps of gensdarmes to such a number as is considered necessary, calling all Peruvians willing to take an active part in the national defence to a voluntary enrolment. Measures have also been taken to put the navy at a war footing.

With the view of depriving the invaders of the most necessary resources, it has been resolved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the vessels chartered by the consignees to take in guano for account of the Government shall not be allowed to carry correspondence or passengers, provisions, coal or any other article that might be of use to the intruder, except the quantity necessary for the vessel's own use, under penalty of confiscation. Communication between the Chincha Islands and the other ports of the Republic is likewise prohibited, excepting always guano vessels.

By another decree, the Government of Peru rejects the authority which the Chief of the Spanish squadron is exercising at the Chincha Islands, and declares null and void the arrangements made by said chief to extract and export guano; empowering our agents and consignees abroad to prosecute according to law cargoes of guano sent to their markets, having them sequestered and their value secured until Government take the steps which it may deem convenient.

LATEST NEWS.

The prisoners taken by the Spaniards whom they kept on board of their vessels as hostages have been put at liberty; this is owing to the energetic note directed by our Minister of foreign affairs to Admiral PINZON, in which he showed that the custom of keeping hostages only belonged to the times of barbarism.

The French residents of Lima and Callao have also held a meeting. The Hon. Mr. DE LESSEPS, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, in the chair, they resolved, after aserious discussion, to address a note to Mr. DE LESSEPS, expressing their sympathies for Peru and stating that their commerce and industry being threatened by the Spanish occupation of the Chincha Islands, they expected, from the well-known zeal of the Chargé d'Affaires and from the constant care with which His Majesty the Emperor protected the French, that they would not be abandoned on this occasion.

Thus all foreigners are sympathizing with our cause and take a lively interest in it. They show the spirit of justice by which they are animated, and their esteem for the country. Peru will always remember with gratitude the noble conduct of the foreigners on this solemn occasion.

The news we have lately received from Chili leaves not the least doubt that the outrage committed by the Spanish squadron on the 14th inst. was premeditated. The aggression would have taken place even if the Government of Peru had acceded to the exaggerated pretensions of Señor MAZARREDO, recognizing him in the character of Commissioner. In fact, even before the Spanish Commissioner asked such recognition, the Spanish squadron was preparing for the attack, taking in powder and other articles of war at Valparaiso, and PINZON himself made no secret of the affair. This we learn from the Chili papers, which, without knowing the threat was to be realized so soon, proposed to the Chilian Government to consider the cause of Peru as their own. In this respect the opinion is unanimous in our sister Republic.

On the proclamation by the Spanish officials of the seizure of the Islands, the Government of Peru issued a reply, in which they say: The Government of Peru has learnt with the greatest surprise as well as indignation that the naval force under your orders has in violation of all law, without the least pretext that might justify it, and with the employment of force seized a vessel of the Peruvian Navy, and hoisting the flag of Spain, taken possession of the Chincha Islands which are and form a part of the territory of the Republic.

This proceeding, for which the Peruvian Government can hardly believe you can be authorized by the Cabinet of Madrid; this conduct observed in time of peace, without previous declaration of war, and when, if not exactly the best relations existed between Peru and Spain, it cannot be said that there existed any manifest hostility between the two nations, is an unheard of outrage, and signifies the greatest insult, the most atrocious injury that could have been inflicted against the independence, national dignity and good name of the Peruvian Republic.

DECLARATION OF THE DIPLOMATIC BODY.

The undersigned foreign ministers, composing the diplomatic body at Lima, met—their Senior, the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, in the chair.

Having taken into serious consideration the declaration issued on the 14th inst. at the roadstead of the Chincha Islands by the Commissioner of H. C. M. in Peru, and the Commander-in-chief of the squadron in the Pacific, and bearing in mind:

That the resolutions contained in this document have been adopted without previous declaration of war, ultimatum, or any other formalities prescribed for such cases of international law.

That one of the reasons alleged for the occupation is the right which the Commissioner and the Commander-in-Chief attributed to their notion to reclaim the islands belonging to Peru. The undersigned, in the impossibility of receiving shortly instructions from their respective governments, declare:

1. They sincerely deplore that the Commissioner and Admiral have not been guided in their proceedings by the prescriptions of international law for such cases, and

2. They do not accept the right of revindication invoked as one of the motives of the occupation, but will continue to consider the Chincha Islands as belonging to Peru until their respective governments have taken the resolutions they deem convenient.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru.

J. DE LA CRUZ BENAVENT,
Minister Plenipotentiary from Bolivia to Peru, appointed under the same character to the American Congress.

THOS. R. ELDREDGE,
Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General of H. M. the King of Hawaii to Peru.

WM. SAFFORD JERNENGHAM,
Her British Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General to Peru.

J. NICOLAS HURTADO,
Charge d'Affaires of Chili to Peru, signed at Lonia on the 20th day of April, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

In another column will be found Messrs. HUBBEL & Co.'s advertisement of "GOLDEN BITTERS," which is now spoken of as one of the very best articles of the kind in this country; and it is with pleasure that we produce for the benefit of our readers the following extract from one of the leading papers in Canada, the editor of which, in recommending these Bitters, writes as follows:

GOLDEN BITTERS.—It is with the greatest of pleasure that we to-day call the special attention of our readers and more particularly that of the Medical Faculty and the public in general, to the advertisement of Messrs. HUBBEL & Co's GOLDEN BITTERS, which will be found in another column of this paper. These Bitters, we learn from the most reliable authority, have the reputation, from several of the most scientific medical gentlemen in the United States, of being one of the very best Tonics and most agreeable Beverages in the world. It is purely vegetable, and is composed of Sassafras, Gentian Root, Calisa Bark, Calamus, and several other vegetable remedies, and all of which are preserved in the very best of Jamaica Rum. Those Bitters are most highly recommended for dyspepsia, heartburn and general nervous debility. In conclusion, it is sufficient for us to say, in recommendation of those most valuable Bitters, that the reliable firm of Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists and Druggists of this city, have accepted the sole agency from Messrs. HUBBEL & Co., of Hudson and New-York Cities, for the sale of their Golden Bitters throughout the Province of Canada, and we can recommend all persons anxious to make golden coin to use GOLDEN BITTERS.—*Montreal Herald, May 12.*

[Advertisement.]

The original HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling superior English royal velvet and Brussels carpeting at reasonable prices; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, four yards wide, table and piano covers, window-shades, floor oil-cloths, from 3 to 24 feet wide. All goods are guaranteed. No urging to buy. One price only. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery,
Sign of the Large Golden Eagle.

Advertisement.

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Every lady who desires to keep her Balmorals bright, should not fail to use this article. It is easily applied, and is unquestionably superior to any other blacking in use. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe-dealers, and wholesale at the agency, No. 75 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.—The living breath of the loveliest flower that blossoms in the garland of nature and wafts its sweet perfume on every breeze, has its exact counterpart in the breaths of all who use that unequaled and justly popular Dentrifice, Fragrant SOZODONT. It purifies and sweetens the Breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the Teeth, hardens the Gums, and gives to them that roseate cast so much coveted; most delicious, convenient, efficacious and beneficial preparation for the toilet ever given to the public.

Sold by druggists everywhere, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, at 75 cents per bottle.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gentlemen will find Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash an effectual detergent after smoking. Popular Hotels all use and recommend BURNETT'S FLAVORING as the best.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Brown's Patent Baby-Tender,
OR
MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,
instantly converted into nine other useful and beautiful articles.
BROWN & CO., No. 433 Broadway, New-York.
Send for illustrated circular.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Gentlemen—We are retailing at wholesale prices, a large importation of Gossamer and Lace Cravats and Scarfs, comprising the latest novelties in all the new colors. Some very beautiful goods at 75 cents each!! Call at once. SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families, by the day or week.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale, NEW.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.

Elliptic Sewing Machines.
THEY ARE THE BEST.
See them before Purchasing.
OFFICE, No. 537 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Styles Suitable. Executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents; hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre st., and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 329.—May 16, 1864.
17, 26, 62, 77, 4, 37, 6, 61, 58, 12, 43, 53.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 330.—May 16, 1864.
11, 57, 44, 46, 33, 2, 16, 31, 17, 24, 14, 26, 64, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 283—May 16, 1864.
29, 18, 43, 27, 12, 37, 56, 21, 6, 64, 75, 70,
CLASS 234—May 16, 1864.
47, 11, 62, 34, 46, 29, 3, 25, 51, 69, 30, 57, 76, 64.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
OLECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid or prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A Union State Convention will be held at the City of Syracuse on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1864, at 12 M., to choose delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President of the United States.

All Union electors of the State of New-York, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by a vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, are invited to send from each Assembly District three delegates to represent them in said Convention—such delegates to be chosen at conventions called by the respective Union Local Committees heretofore organized.

Dated ALBANY, March 28, 1864.

CHARLES JONES,	WM. R. STEWART,
JAMES KELLY,	H. D. ROBERTSON,
J. B. DUTCHER,	J. O'DONNELL,
HAMILTON HARRIS,	W. S. LINCOLN,
J. W. FREEMAN,	F. B. FISHER,
JOHN A. COOKE,	WM. GLEASON,
B. USHER,	ISAAC FULLER,
N. LAPHAM,	JAMES C. JACKSON,
D. V. BERRY,	C. D. TRACY,
M. S. CUSHMAN,	J.M. SCHERMERHORN,
FRANK HISCOCK,	L. D. COBB.
BENJAMIN FIELD,	

In pursuance to the above call, at a meeting of the UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the City and County of New-York, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, on Thursday evening, May 5, 1864, the following resolutions and call for the Primary Election were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance with the call of the National Union Committee, and in pursuance of the recommendation of the Union Committee of the State of New-York, that all Union organizations heretofore recognized by said Central Committee be requested to meet and select three delegates from each Assembly District, to meet at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, in a State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 7th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Union Central Committee of the City of New-York, now and heretofore recognized, and at this time represented in the National and State Central Committees, do order that the various Union Ward Associations now represented in the Central Committee of this City shall meet at their usual places of meeting, or at such other places as the Ward Associations may select in their respective Wards, on the evening of the 18th of May, for the purpose of holding a Primary Election to choose three Delegates and three Alternates to represent each Assembly District in this City to a State Convention, such Primary Election to be held in accordance with the rules herein stated; and in view of the exigencies of the times, this Central Committee earnestly recommend to the Union Ward Associations throughout the City and County to cordially invite all loyal Union men to sink for the time all differences, and rally to the support of the Government in its effort to put down organized treason, which for the last three years has threatened the existence of our beloved Union and the rights of man, and that all Union-loving voters be requested to unite with the Associations in the various Wards in selecting to the State Convention such delegates who are known for their integrity of character and loyalty to the Union, and to elect such men only to represent the Assembly Districts in this City.

Resolved, That the Union Ward Associations, north of Fourteenth-street, meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 7½ o'clock, and elect by ballot three Delegates and three Alternates, to represent each Assembly District within that portion of the City to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, 1864; and be it further

Resolved, That the Union Ward Associations south of Fourteenth-street, shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 7½ o'clock, and elect by ballot one Delegate from each election district in the Ward, said Delegates to meet in the Assembly Districts lying south of Fourteenth-street, to elect three Delegates and three Alternates, to represent said Districts in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, 1864.

Resolved, That the President of the Ward Association, or in his absence the proper officer of the association shall appoint at least three inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the association, and when approved by the officers of the association, said officers and inspectors, or a majority thereof, shall sign the credentials of the delegates elected.

The election shall be conducted under such rules and regulations as the Ward Associations have conducted the elections heretofore, and in pursuance of the regulations of the Central Committee of 1856, continued in force up to this time.

The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of such delegates unless such voter resides in the Ward in which he offers to vote.

The Inspector of Election shall keep a careful record of the names of all persons voting, and certify to the same.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Assembly Conventions, south of 14th-st., shall sign the credentials of the delegates elected to the State Convention, to be held in Syracuse May 25, 1864.

At the primary election on the 18th inst., the polls shall be opened at 7½ o'clock, in each Ward, and close at 9 o'clock P. M.

Notice of the time and place of holding the election in each Ward shall be given by the officer of the association in at least two daily papers, for at least two days previous to the election.

The Assembly District Conventions, south of 14th-st., shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the following-named places:

District.
I—No. 27 Greenwich-st.
II—Golden Hall, corner Franklin and Centre sts.
III—Franklin-st., adjoining Fifth Ward Hotel.
IV—Nos. 192 and 194 Centre-st.
V—Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st.
VI—No. 274 Grand-st.
VII—Jefferson Market.
VIII—Corner of Pitt and Broome sts.
X—Lincoln Hall,
XII—No. 21 Avenue D.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

FOUNTAINS, VASES
AND
GARDEN ORNAMENTS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR TICKET.

It was through ignorance that, when we made our last will and testament, called the "regular ticket," we named ourselves our own executors. The mistake has been rectified.

THOS. T. HAZARD.
A. JUDSON STONE.
J. W. EDWARDS.

By the DAVENPORT BROS.

THE FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a Primary Election on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1864, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WM. PHAIR, JOHN O. CONNOR, } Secretaries.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the 1st Section of Chapter 61 of 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. As these Bonds, by act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $180,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 14 was

$48,964,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKERS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CONSTITUTION WATER
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DIABETES.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS
OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER.
STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL
URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and, by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR
PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Dey-st., New-York.

HUBBEL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED GOLDEN BITTERS.
THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.
Invigorating and strengthening.
Purely vegetable.
Everybody should try them.
Everybody should buy them.
GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Hudson, N. Y.
Central depot, American Express Building,
No. 55 Hudson-st., New-York.

"IN HOC VINCES."

The proprietors of ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS are impelled by a sense of duty to say to the public, that their preparation is radically a distinct thing from the vulgar and injurious mixtures sold as bitters, and which are within the capacity of a skillful bar-server to compound.

Crimean Bitters have undergone the severe ordeal of trials in the United States Hospitals at Newark, New-Jersey, and Washington, D. C., with the approval of
SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND,
and every United States Surgeon who participated in the trials.

Pleasant to the palate above every other bitters, yet the rock upon which they rest are the medicinal effects—a TONIC and ALTERATIVE combined. A column would not contain the testimonials we have received from U. S. Army Surgeons and others of the highest respectability and social position. Read the following from a U. S. Army Surgeon, who was at the time at the head of the institution, and whose name is at the service of any who may call at our office. Other certificates from U. S. Army Surgeons will be published hereafter:

TONIC AND RESTORATIVE.
U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWARK, N. J., March 27, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

You have asked me what good effects I experienced from "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," which you so kindly placed at my disposal, after a severe attack of typhoid fever. I will say that I experienced very much benefit from its use, and was enabled to resume my duties in a much shorter time than I expected after so severe an illness. By its use my digestive organs resumed their functions quickly. An article prepared so carefully as it is, and from so many valuable medicines, cannot, in my opinion, fail to do good when properly used.

* * ****.

W. CHILTON & Co., Marble-store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.

DEVLIN & Co.
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

SPRING.

My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the County from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS	$300
FOR MARINES	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS	200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR	100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1864.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Directors, having learned the fact that an employe of this Association has furnished to parties in the interest of Mr. Theodore H. Vultee names of members, with their folios, in order that they may be illegally used at the ensuing election, respectfully urge that all members vote early, in order that this attempt to frustrate the will of members may be defeated.

THADEUS V. TABER,	JAMES PETRIE,
J. W. EDWARDS,	S. S. GUION,
EDWIN P. WEED,	T. T. HAZARD,
S. W. HARNED,	THEO. J. HUESTED,
	A. JUDSON DECKER.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have in store, and are receiving by each arrival, a full assortment of

BURLAPS,
HOP BAGGINGS,
MEAL BAGGINGS,
FLOOR-CLOTH CANVAS,
RAVENS DUCK,
TENT DUCK,
SAIL CANVAS,
BROWN PADDING,

In all qualities, weights and widths.

Broadway and Chambers-st.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS

In all widths,
CREAMED AND BLEACHED,
CHECKED SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN FOR HORSECLOTHS.
MOSQUITO NETTINGS,
SCREENS AND CHEESE STRAINERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Chambers-st.

THE EMPRESS KID GLOVE.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday, May 9, the price of our Ladies' KID GLOVES will be advanced to

$1 30 A PAIR,

Plain and Embroidered.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT COLORS.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
Corner of Laurens-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

On and after MONDAY, May 16,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,

will offer at retail at reduced prices, their entire stock of Cloth and Silk Cloaks and Mantillas. Also elegant Llama and French Lace Points, Circulars, Burnous, &c.

ALSO AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS. and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ARTICLES in great variety, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Challies, Crape de Chine, Grenadines, Organdies, Embroidered Mohairs, Bareges, Jaconets, Paris Prints, Alpacas, &c., &c.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c., in new and elegant designs.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS.

Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 and 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBER, &c., &c., &c.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
in all the
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' Waterproof	CLOAKS	from	$6 50	up.
LADIES' Melton	CLOAKS	from	$5 50	up.
LADIES' All-wool	CLOAKS	from	$8 50	up.
LADIES' Zephyr	CLOAKS	from	$12 50	up.
LADIES' Silk	CLOAKS	from	$10	up.
LADIES' Tafeta	CLOAKS	from	$15	up.
MISSES' Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$4 50	up.
MISSES' Silk	CLOAKS	from	$8 50	up.
CHILDREN'S Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$3 50	up.
CHILDREN'S Silk	CLOAKS	from	$4	up.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON.
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 BOWERY.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,

Has just received an elegant assortment of

THREAD-LACE SHAWLS.

Also,
LADIES' AND MISSES' MANTILLAS AND SCARFS,
IN SILK, BAREGE AND GRENADINE.
Also,
SASHES, BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
TRAVELING CLOAKS, &c.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

LINEN SHEETINGS

9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 wide.

PILLOW LINENS
all widths and qualities. At retail.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SUMMER BLANKETS.

A new lot just received, very suitable as sheets for invalids.

QUILTS,

All sizes and descriptions, and in every variety. At retail.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A CARD.

Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.

N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation. 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

WOOL TWINE.

CARPET WARP.

All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.

H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting Corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make from 60c. Also, Werley's Paris made patent Corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N. B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, rufflings, real and immitation laces, for dress trimmings and undergarments. Ladies' and Childrens's plain hem-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRUSSELS LACES, CHANTILLY LACES.

JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY.

Chantilly Vails.	Brussels Collars.
Chantilly Points.	Aguille Handkerchiefs.
Chantilly Barbes.	Application Laces.

Rich and unsurpassed in style and beauty of design, To which the special attention of purchasers is called.

AWNING STRIPES.

A fine assortment of plain and fancy Stripes in Linen or Cotton, at retail.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the the premises, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best spring water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

JAMES B. COLGATE, assignee of the estate of the late firm of Beebee & Co., of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, on the 28th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described lots of land, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned:

1. A lot of land in the City of New-York, situated on the easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and twenty-six feet five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th st., said lot being twenty-five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,700, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

2. A lot of land in New-York City, on the easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and one feet two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,750, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

3. A lot of land in New-York City, on the easterly side of Broadway, twenty-five feet five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,900 which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

4. A lot of land in New-York City, on the westerly side of 7th-av., one hundred feet five inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of 7th-av. and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet one inch in front and rear, and ninety feet in depth on each side.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,100, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

5. A lot of land in New-York City, on the westerly side of 7th-av., twenty-five feet two inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of 7th-av. and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet and one inch in front and rear, and ninety feet in depth on each side.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,100, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

All the lots hereinbefore described are held by James B. Colgate, as assignee of Samuel J. and George W. Beebee, and will be sold as above specified in single lots. The Assignee will give his quit-claim deed to the purchaser. Ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneer's fees must be paid down on the day of sale, and the remainder in twenty days.

JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee of Beebee & Co.
ANDREWS, COLBY & THOMPSON, Assignee's Attorneys, No. 47 Wall-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 21, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Samuel T. Hillman, Esq., executor of Wm. Hillman, deceased:

$3,000 United States 7 3-10s, of 1861.
$7,000 United States 5-20s, of 1862.
$1,000 Treasury Certificate, 1864, 6 per cent.
$4,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1885.

Shares.		Each.
70	Corn Exchange Bank	$100
40	Marine Bank	30
80	Metropolitan Bank	100
20	Bank of Commerce	100
40	United States Trust Co	100
20	Manhattan Life Insurance Co	50
80	Corn Exchange Insurance Co	50
100	Lorillard Fire Insurance Co	25

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, AND BLACK walnut furniture, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood pianoforte, Brussels carpets, &c.:

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 752 Broadway, handsome household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor settees, black walnut and oak extension tables, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood seven octavo pianoforte, pier and mantel glasses, bronze chandeliers, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also large copper steam boiler and kitchen range—also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a black pacing horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old, has paced a mile in 2:40 this Spring; sound and kind in all harness, and gives promise of making as good time as any horse living. Also, a ¾-seat top road wagon, in perfect order; has been used but few times, built by one of the best City makers; also, a set of single harness; also, a covered barouche, nearly new and in perfect order; also, Summer and Winter blankets and hoods, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE,

On TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, several counting-house desks, tables, chairs, water filter, &c.

Also, superior rosewood double-door wardrobe, mirror front; rosewood etageres, black walnut and oak sideboards, 60 extension dining tables, several parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, secretary bookcases, centre tables, hall stands, library tables, lounges, easy chairs, superior Brussels carpets, nearly new. Catalogues at sale. Goods for shipping can be packed on the premises in the best manner.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF CENTRAL PARK AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

103D-ST.—Three lots, north side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.
114TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 245 feet east of 5th-av.
115TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 245 feet east of 5th-av.
115TH-ST.—Seven lots, south side, 165 feet east of 4th-av.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.

SELLS THURSDAY, MAY 19, AT 10½ o'clock, large assortment printing materials, presses, &c., on storage at warehouse E. R. WEBB'S, Fulton, cor. Dutch-st.; sold for whom it may concern. Stock consists of a large quantity of nonpareil, brevier, bourgoise, job type, in cases and papers, Hoe's drum cylinder press No. 6, bed 31x46; two Hoe's double cylinder presses, No. 2, bed 28½x41; also, composing sticks, brass galleys, metal furniture, iron sidesticks, chases, leads, slugs, column rules, dashes, double stands, &c. Sale peremptory; catalogues ready.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH.

The following elegant country property at Newburgh, upon the Hudson River, the country seat of Frederic J. Betts:

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MAY 18,
At 11 o'clock, on the premises:

One lot of about 12 acres, including the porter's lodge, fish pond, extensive graperies, stocked with the best foreign and native grapes in full bearing; a magnificent private avenue, and a building site unsurpassed for beauty in the United States; also a peach orchard of 100 trees, now in their prime.

One lot of some three acres, together with an ornamental brick house, containing 11 rooms, exclusive of servants' rooms and cellars, with verandah on the south, 12 feet wide and iron balconies in front, projecting eaves, &c., all in complete order; also, outbuildings, and a double tenement house.

One other lot, of about 20 acres, with superb building site, and a never-failing stream of water running through it.

The environs of the property are covered with elegant and costly country seats; the position is celebrated as peculiarly healthful and pleasant, the society is excellent, and the drives of the finest description.

The property is some of the most valuable and desirable ever offered at auction in the country. It will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

For other information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York. The premises may be viewed at any time.

The Morning Express train on the Hudson River Railroad reaches Newburgh at 9 A. M., and return trains leave in the afternoon.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executrix of Robert Shiells dec'd:

NEW CHAMBERS-ST.—Plot of ground south side, adjoining Shakespeare Hotel.
WEST 41ST-ST.—1 lot south side, 225 feet west of 9th-av.
EAST 107TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 250 feet west of 2d-av.
WEST 187TH-ST.—2 lots north side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., each 25x99.11.
WEST 188TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 150 feet east of 11th-av.

BROOKLYN.

CARLTON-AV.—1 lot east side, 137 feet 3 inches from Park-av.
AINSLIE-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet west of Smith-st.
EWEN-ST.—1 lot south corner of Frost-st.
EWEN-ST.—1 lot east side, 75 feet north of Frost-st.
EWEN-ST.—3 lots west side, 50 feet north of Frost-st.
TURNPIKE-AV.—2 lots east side, directly in rear of the above.
5TH-ST.—1 lot east side, 20 feet north of North 5th-st.
NORTH 6TH-ST.—5 lots north side, 100 feet west of 5th-st.
NORTH 7TH-ST.—1 lot north side, 100 feet west of 5th-st.
SMITH-ST.—1 lot northwest corner of Jackson-st.
GRAHAM-AV.—1 lot east side, 25 feet north of Frost-st.
HENRY-ST.—3 lots west side, 65 feet south of Coles-st.
Book-maps at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, TENT CUTTINGS, &c.

Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse, No. 6, 17th-st., between H and I sts., Washington City, D. C., at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of stores condemned as unfit for public service, viz.:

Infantry and cavalry coats and trowsers, shirts, drawers, stockings, felt hats, caps, trumpets, bugles, flags, drums, tents, tent poles, mess pans, camp kettles, spades, shovels, knapsacks, haversacks, bed sacks, &c., &c., &c.

Also, about sixty (60) tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESTER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WESTCHESTER.—The country seat belonging to the heirs of the late G. A. Ludlow, Esq., situated in the town and County of Westchester, containing 70 acres, beautifully located on Long Island Sound, with large lawn sloping gradually to the water, and wooded with clumps of fine old forest trees.

The house is of stone, with slate roof, 65 by 50 feet; two story and basement, containing 24 rooms, built in the most substantial manner.

For a gentleman's country residence it cannot be surpassed, being situated in one of the healthiest and most fashionable neighborhoods, and within an hour's drive of New-York City, and within 4½ miles of steamboats and cars, which run hourly.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND NINTH-ST., NEW-YORK, AND LAFAYETTE-ST., BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story brick house and lot on the west side of Lexington-av., 75 feet 5 inches south of 57th-st. House 18.11 by 32.1; in good order; lot 25 by 90.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Two lots adjoining the above on the north side; each 25 by 90 feet.

EAST NINTH-ST.—The valuable four-story brick house and lot No. 325 East 9th-st., south side, 313 feet east of Av. A. House 20 by 40 feet 2 inches; in good order; lot 20 by 76 feet.

BROOKLYN.

LAFAYETTE-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots adjoining the northeast corner of Lafayette-st. and Hudson-av.; each house about 20 feet 2 inches by 30 feet 4 inches; lot 50 feet deep.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RAVEN & BACON PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 105 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin and green and gold flowered satin; reception and easy chairs, to match; richly-carved rosewood centre tables, very fine rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, made by Bacon & Raven; crimson satin and lace curtains, very fine mantel clocks and vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus; wash-stands, richly-carved rosewood secretary, lined with satin wood; lounges, easy-chairs, card and fancy tables, paillasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER AND SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprised in part of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood suites in brocatel; mahogany bedsteads, new and second-hand mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany frame cheval glass, pier and mantel mirror, oak marble-top buffet, wardrobes, hat-stands, oil-cloths, matting, china and silver-plated ware; also, a large quantity of office furniture, mahogany, black walnut and oak desks of every description; office chairs, maps, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock—Carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, round corners, finished back, with all modern improvements, of superior tone, made by Warner of this City; rosewood 7-octave upright boudoir piano-forte, imported to order, cost $600, maker Detier, of Paris; also, one rosewood mechanical piano-forte, in perfect order, with ten boxes of operatic and cotillion music, complete, imported to order and cost $650; also, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished back, makers T. Gilbert & Co., of Boston.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY AND NORTH MOORE-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST BROADWAY AND NORTH MOORE-ST.—The valuable property Nos. 120 and 122 West Broadway, southwest corner of North Moore-st. On No. 120 is a six-story brick building, 25 by about 50 feet. No. 122 is occupied as a coal-yard; is 40 feet on West Broadway and 65 feet 6 inches on North Moore-st. $16,500 can remain on mortgage.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 86 North Moore-st., south side, 20 feet east of Washington-st. Lot 20 by 67.4 $4,500 can remain on mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

31 VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV., 36th, 65th, 99th, 118th and 119th sts. at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 17th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) N. Y.:

36TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 93 ft. 3½ ins. west of Broadway; 15 by 78 ft. 9 ins.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF 9TH-AV. AND 65TH-ST.—2 valuable lots; corner lot 25.5 by 100 ft.; inside lot 25 by 100 ft.

99TH-ST.—8 valuable lots, south side, 125 ft. east of 10th-av.

118TH-ST.—10 lots, north side, 100 ft. west of 6th-av; each lot 25 by 100 ft. 11 ins.

119TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 100 ft. west of 6th-av, being directly in the rear of above; each 25 by 100 ft. 11 ins.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, viz.:

$4,000 Illinois 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1862.
$1,000 Illinois 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1870.
$2,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1889.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking, and the amendments thereto," said stocks being the assets of the Bank of Ashland, now in liquidation.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

A. J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THISDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 17 Stuyvesant-place, 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., one piano, of splendid tone and finish, cost $650; three parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, rockers, looking-glasses, walnut and maple chairs, tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and everything that belongs to a first-class house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HORSES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st.: A pair of dark bay carriage horses, switch tails, 16¼ hands high, six and seven years old, perfectly gentle and kind in single or double harness, fast travelers and stylish action. Sold as the owner is leaving for Europe.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SEWING-MACHINES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, 88 sewing-machines, all complete and in fine order, all packed in cases ready for shipment. To be sold without reserve, to close an advance.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PACIFIC-ST.—2 lots on south side, 138 feet east from Classon-av.; each 25 by 110 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

G. VAN WAGONEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, IN THE City of Paterson, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1864, No. 1 Main-st., valuable property known as the Empire Steam Mills; the plot contains 9,800 square feet, with extensive buildings; the engine a fine one of 12 horse-power; boiler, shafting, belting, &c., &c.; also a moulding machine, with the apparatus. The machinery will be sold separate. Sale at 1 o'clock P. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LOTS ON 64TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

64TH-ST.—The 9 valuable lots situate on the north side of 64th-st., commencing 100 feet easterly from the 11th-av. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

First-class, medium and low-priced places, well located, with easy access to New-York from all directions, for sale low and in great variety, by

C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

VALUABLE HOTEL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A valuable hotel, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, on the main street in the village of Belleville, New-Jersey, only nine miles from New-York and three from Newark, to which place a railroad is nearly completed and will be running in a short time, and connecting there with the railroad to New-York, thus making this a very desirable location for a hotel or Summer boarding-house. The buildings are commodious, having twenty-five furnished rooms, beside office and large public hall, kitchen, cellar, &c.; excellent garden; also barns, stables, sheds, &c. All have lately been thoroughly repaired and painted, and are in good order. They will be sold low, on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant for one or more years. Also for sale, several valuable building lots in the village, and a farm of about fifty acres near the above premises. Inquire of T. B. CODDINGTON, No. 80 Broad-st., or of JOHN W. DOW, Belleville, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property on the Hudson River, at Montrose Point, near Verplanck's Point, a country residence, consisting of 33 acres of land, comprising several beautiful building sites, with large brick house and all necessary outbuildings.

This place is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location. It is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Watkinson, Luqueer, &c., and is accessible at all times by steamboat and railroad, being one mile from East Haverstraw, half mile from Cruger's, and two and a half miles from Peekskill. Price $14,000.

For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land: pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 22.
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PRIVATE residence, on Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, third house east of New-York-av., with 16 lots of ground, and brick stable. The house is of Philadelphia brick, with stone archatrives to doors and windows. Has all the modern improvements. Contains 16 rooms and a large and elegant music room and picture gallery. The grounds are tastefully arranged with the choicest shrubbery, and fruit in great variety and abundance. Inquire on the premises, or of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN Scarborough and Sing Sing, a very beautiful place of seven acres, complete in all its appointments, and admirably located, overlooking the river and its shores from the Highlands to Fort Washington. The buildings are very superior, the grounds in perfect taste and condition, with every variety of fruit and shade, springs and running brooks. Price $22,000, and not a cheaper first-class property for sale in Westchester County. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on West Broadway, 9th av., North-Moore, 36th, 65th, 99th, 118th and 119th sts., New-York, and Woodlawn, Westchester Co., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AMONGST THE MOUNTAINS AT IRVINGTON—A handsome country residence for sale, near the Hudson, with 20 acres of land, well supplied with fruit and water in every form. The buildings are handsome, convenient and commodious; the mountain scenery is beautiful, and the atmosphere renowned for its salubrity; price $7,500.

C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Directly on Pelham and Eastchester Bays, consisting of 187 acres, to be divided into parcels to suit purchasers; high ground, commanding beautiful and extended views of Long Island Sound, 25 minutes' drive of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon depots; fifteen minutes of steamboat. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NEWBURGH.—FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH, on the Hudson, a furnished house and 4 acres of land, within walking distance of the ferry and depot; house is brick, 42x44 feet, tastefully built, with all the modern improvements suitable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 83 Marion-st., or the Lying-in Asylum, near Prince-st. The plot of ground is 75 feet front, 53 feet rear, and about 84 feet deep; large brick building, four stories in height; well adapted for a manufactory or any business requiring much space and light, and near to Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A FINE chance for a profitable investment. A three-story, high-stoop brick house, 19x40, and lot, in East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, with gas, water and heater, all in perfect order; price $8,000; rented for $700; terms easy. Inquire of E. S. HALSTED, Executor, or J. P. KNAPP, No. 52 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE GRENZEBACK MANSION house and six handsomely situated lots of ground, on the northwest corner of 3d-av. and 75th-st., in a rapidly improving section of the City; price $26,000; terms easy. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st., or No. 204 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 85 feet wide on Syosset-st. and 35 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ½ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN THE ENGLISH Neighborhood, about nine miles from Hoboken, two and one-half miles from Fort Lee, and one-half mile from Fort Lee Station on the Northern Railroad to Piermont. For particulars, inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson River, a first-class place with 40 acres of land; green houses, outbuildings, &c. Price, $35,000. To let, $1,500 for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHARINE Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in sums to suit, on City and country property; also, all kinds real estate bought, sold and exchanged. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to

E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—A THREE-story brick house, near the depot, at Rahway, New-Jersey; large garden, under high cultivation; rent, $250. Also, a two-story brick house and store adjoining; rent, $150. R. C. BREWSTER.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—58TH and 59th sts., 125 feet east of 5th-av.; commission allowed. Apply to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

A WATER FRONT COUNTY PLACE TO exchange for City property, or for sale; house large; necessary outbuildings; near railroad and steamboat; 20 or 50 acres of land. S. A. WILMURT, 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXTENSIVE down-town tenant property; will sell low, and on easy terms. Apply to CARTER & BERTINE, 25th-st. an 3d-av., Bull's Head Bank Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 HAMMOND-ST.—THREE-story, high-stoop brick house, commodious and well built; lot 25 by 110. Will be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 15 William-st., N. Y.

MADISON, N. J.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 407 4th-st., for sale, a bargain, or will be exchanged for a good house at Madison or Morristown. J. EDDY, No. 3 Pine-st., or J. J. DODGE, No. 10 East 11th-st.

TO LET.

BROAD-STREET PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—To lease for a term of years, the spacious brown-stone extra-wide store No. 22 Broad-st., running through to and embracing No. 20 New-st. The store is heavily timbered throughout, has a fine high basement, vaults in front, side light through the middle of the building, a skylight about 8½ feet wide by 74 feet long from top to bottom, and is 26½ feet wide on Broad-st., and 30½ feet wide on New-st. This property can be had on a long lease by a good party. The building is probably the most eligible for alteration into offices of any in the vicinity of the new Stock Exchange and Public Board, soon to be erected at Nos. 10, 12 and 16 Broad-st. For length of lease, price per annum, &c., &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,000. Address K., Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A LARGE furnished house, pleasantly situated at Deal, near Long Branch, N. J., half mile from the sea, well shaded and near a fine locust grove. Horses and carriage supplied or accommodated. Butter, milk, eggs, vegetables, &c., supplied from the attached farm. Rent reasonable. For particulars, inquire of W. S. EATON, 149 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A TWO-story cottage of nine rooms, barn, carriage-house and one acre in garden, and a well-shaded lawn; three minutes' walk from Darien Depot, (New-Haven Railroad.) Rent, $175. Possession at once. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, BEAUTIFULLY situated at Manhasset, Long Island, commanding a fine view of the bay, 18 miles by steamboat, with an acre of fine ground for a garden, very healthy and easy of access; fine shade and fruit trees; rent $250. Inquire of J. COVERT, No. 47 Warren-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, A FURNISHED house, pleasantly situated 2½ miles from Newburgh, near Powellton House; plenty of fruit, garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; a very desirable residence for the Summer. Apply to G. W. MILLER, Esq., No. 22 Exchange-place, or address ROBERT WALSH, Newburgh.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN RESIDENCE on the Hudson to let for six months; price $200 a month; fine river view; garden and fruit. Photograph to be seen by application to GEORGE L. CANNON, under Bank of Commerce.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT BERGEN Point, New-Jersey, a two-story house, with extension; a few minutes' walk from the landing; steamboats go from Pier No 2 North River in 35 minutes. Apply at No. 10 South-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A pleasant and genteel neighborhood, for one or two years; rent $1,800 per annum. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.; none need apply except responsible persons. Inquire at No. 148 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 19TH-ST., BEtween 4th-av and Irving-place, a four-story English basement house, until Nov. 1. Apply to J. DRAKE, No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 4.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—Third floor and basement, about 50 feet square, at Nos. 108 and 110 East 29th st., New-York. Inquire of J. T. PLUSS, on the premises.

TO LET—A PROPERTY AND BRICK BUILDINGS thereon, suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated in 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Inquire of J. G. LIGHTBODY, No. 24 Beekman-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 91 EAST 12TH-st., near 4th-av., will be rented to an unexceptionable tenant from 1st June to 1st October, for the sum of $500. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, No. 168 READE-ST. A very desirable location for any business in the produce line. Inquire at No. 170.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms, without board, for a lady and servant. Location west side of town, between 4th and 20th sts. Address, with particulars, W. H. R., Box No. 961 Post-office. Highest references given.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OR COUNTRY seat within easy access to City and near depot. Apply or address, with full particulars, to CARTER & BERTINE, 3d-av. and 25th-st., Bull's Head Bank Building.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished house containing ten rooms on the water. Apply to J. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family; no objections to going a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable middle-aged English woman as infant's nurse; she has had many years' experience, and brings up babies by hand or bottle; is particularly fond and kind to children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for a week at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., over the bakery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand; is a first-rate shirt-maker; has four years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and do light chamberwork or fine washing and ironing in a private family; she is fully competent and can bring the best of City reference. Call at No. 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A REspectable private family, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook soups, meats, game and poultry; is an excellent baker; can make all kinds of desserts; best City references. Call at No. 188 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in the best of families where good reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employers No. 54 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by two young women, one as first-class waitress; can take the entire charge of the silver; the other as first-class laundress; both highly recommended; are willing to go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 315 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, boning, larding, pastries, &c., and is well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of plain sewing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be willing to assist with light chamberwork. Call at No. 270 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended young woman, to do general housework in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to care take of grown children and sew; is fully competent of either. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress, or laundress alone; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS French cook; all kinds of fancy dinners served in the best manner; can act as head cook in a hotel or first-class private family; best of reference. Apply at No. 181 East 17th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; best City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid, or would do some sewing; would be willing to assist with children; can produce exceptionable reference from her present employer, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 54 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse; can take full charge of an infant; no objection to go a short distance in the country; or would take charge of grown children. Call for two days at No. 233 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; she has the best of references. Apply at Pursell's, No. 910 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the care of children; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do the general housework of a private family; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and has the very best of reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good reference. Call at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately landed, to take care of children and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid and fine washer, or as regular waitress; has the best of reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as competent cook; would assist with washing if required; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, either as cook or cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and baker, and is a first-rate laundress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; good references. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as children's maid; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; understands hair dressing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 259 6th av., in the fancy-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City reference given. Apply to No. 120 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 156 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in the City or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST WAITRESS, A SITUAtion in the City or country, in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing, or waitress and chambermaid, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to go out by the day or week, sewing; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 91 Greenwich av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; will assist with washing: wages not so much an object as a home for herself and child; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 281 West 27th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 Charlton-st., between Varick and Hudson sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, in the City or country; no objection to travel; good recommendations. Call at or address No. 1,173 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is kind to children; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 136 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City references given. Apply at No. 203 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 293 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A few gentlemen or ladies' washing; best of references. Inquire at No. 78 West 20th-st., rear, second floor.

ALL EMPLOYERS AND GOOD SERvants, either for City or country, are invited to call at RAYMOND'S Metropolitan Institute, No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (removed from No. 149 Grand-st.) Excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, &c.; also, men servants.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69th 6th-av.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels, can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestants and Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business in both branches and willing to make himself useful; country preferred; has got the best of reference. A letter addressed O. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF London, England, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and has the best of reference. A letter addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 219 *Times* Office; country preferred.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE country for the Emancipation Proclamation, recommended by the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Independent* and other papers. Great inducements. Send for circular to R. A. DOMINICK & CO., Box No. 5,493 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man and wife in the country; have a child five months old; he is a good hand on a farm and garden, and understands the care of horses and cattle well; she is a good general servant. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands cows and horses, or a small farm; has City references. Address F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A DRAUGHTSMAN, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience with one of the first architects in this City, desires a situation; the highest testimonials as to ability, &c., given. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDed from the old country, a situation as coachman; would make himself useful; has good references in this City and from home. Address J. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man of long experience; best City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, a Protestant single man, understanding his business and having good references. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom in a private family; he is sober and honest and can come well recommended. Call at No. 96 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, lately landed, a situation as coachman, and understands waiting on table perfectly; no objection to the country. Call or address J. S., No. 744 Broadway, in the saddlery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses; has reference from his last employer; no objections to City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A gentleman's family; understands his business perfectly well; is a Protestant; has lived with noblemen and gentlemen in Europe. Address H. B., Mr. Thomas C. Clark's, Nos. 22 and 24 Amity-st., corner of Greene.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of reference from his last employers. Address T. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a competent single man; good references. Address WAITER, drug store, No. 913 Broadway, near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at his present employer's, No. 84 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A [illegible] Protestant man; he understands his business and can give the best of City reference for the last ten years. Apply, for two days, at No. 25 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation in a wholesale drug store; can bring recommendations from his last employers. Address J. B., Box No 135 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INtelligent young man, 18 years old, in an office or store; the best of City reference. Address D. C., for one week, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; good City and country reference. Address J. M., Box 193 *Times* Office.

SEXTON—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and unexceptionable character, would like to make an engagement with some church, either in the City or some place of easy access. Address D. SEXTON, Station D. New-York Post-office.

A PROFESSIONAL GARDENER WILL be open for engagement by June 1, or sooner. Parties wanting a thorough practical man will please address DUNDEE, Box 196 *Times* Office; references first class.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 103 East 52d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing in a small family, 15 miles from New-York, in New-Jersey. A competent person with good reference may apply on WEDNESDAY, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 16 East 41st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, FRENCH OR GERman coachman by a gentleman residing near New-York; only those thoroughly understanding their business need apply, at No. 62 Beaver-st., up stairs, between the hours of 11 and 1.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A FOREIGN banking house; he must be fully competent, and be conversant with the English, French and German languages. Address Box No. 18 Post-office, New-York, stating qualifications, salary and references.

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK; A YOUNG man who is acquainted with the City and has had some experience. One who writes a fair hand and is good at figures may address in his own handwriting, with references, Box No. 1,602 Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER; ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business and can bring the best City reference; no others need apply. Call before 10 o'clock in the morning or after 5 P. M. at No. 200 Madison-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID, WITH City reference; must be a thorough seamstress and understand hairdressing. Good wages given if suited. Call from 12 to 3 o'clock Wednesday at the Gramercy Park House, Room No. 8.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RELIABLE SINgle man, who understands farming and gardening; must not be afraid to make himself generally useful. Apply at E. Ridley's, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., between 9 and 11 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT ACTIVE LAD, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, to attend to outside business, and make himself generally useful; unexceptional references required. Address with references, Box No. 1,237, Post-office.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS, UNMARried man, to act as coachman, gardener, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y., in the store.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO TO ENGLEwood, N. J., to take charge of a horse, cow and garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply to E. A. SAXTON, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; must wash and iron well, and do plain cooking. Apply to-day at No. 195 Grand st., near Mott.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man of some experience and the best of references. Address Box No. 446 General Post-office, with particulars.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A PLACE; IS also a good farmer; understands the breeding of cattle, as well as plants; 12 years' practice; good reference. Address G. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SINGLE MAN, EITHER colored or white, as coachman and groom; one that understands his business and has good reference may apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 120 9th-st.

WANTED—A CARMAN TO DRIVE A TRUCK, OF temperate habits; one who is acquainted with the City, can find steady employment and good wages. Address Box No. 3,549 Post-office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN A private family, a Protestant. Apply at No. 140 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A STOUT ACTIVE LAD IN THE woolen business. Address, in writing of applicant, Box No. 4,389 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY TO do general housework. Call after 9 o'clock at No. 7 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS PLAIN GARdener, to take care of horse and cow, and do general work. Call from 9 till 12 o'clock. Apply No. 404 4th av.

WANTED—A STEREOTYPE FINISHER. Apply immediately at CONNER'S Type Foundry, corner of Centre and Duane sts.

WANTED—A FEW OPERATORS ON SINGER'S machine and men to work on coats. Good price paid and always employment. Apply at 94 Norfolk-st.

A MAN FULLY QUALIFIED TO TAKE charge of a job printing office, may hear of a situation to his advantage. Also, a good job compositor wanted. Apply to H. C. STOOTHOFF, No. 64 Duane-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

The undersigned respectfully announces the opening of the Ocean House for the ensuing Summer, the latter part of June. The house is being put in proper order for the reception of guests, and no expense will be spared for the comfort of his patrons. In the appointments of the house it is the intention of the proprietor that they shall be in every respect first-class and worthy of a continuance of the highly appreciated patronage of last Summer. Many suites of rooms are already rented for the season. A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged, through the kindness of Mr. Kerner, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York. JOS. B. WEAVER. 2d.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, will be open on the first of June. Distance, 65 miles; it is reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Information may be had by addressing the subscriber or by calling on him on Wednesdays, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, N. J., will open for the Season the latter part of May. Rooms may now be engaged for the Summer. Regular communication by steamboat from Pier No. 2 North River, and by railroad from Jersey City. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

COLUMBIAN HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, Columbia County, N. Y., is now undergoing thorough preparation, and will be opened for the reception of guests on the 20th of May. Families and parties desiring accommodations for the Summer, will please address HULL & HAZZARD.

UNION HALL—THE GREAT SUMMER HOUSE, Saratoga, will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1864. Accommodations for 1,200 guests. For apartments apply in person or by letter to the proprietors, LELAND & PUTNAM, Or at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J., will be open on the 15th inst. The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families and parties desiring first-class accommodations for the Summer. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS—Will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. C. H. PAYN & Mrs. G. B. PUTNAM, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT NYACK, N. Y.—THE undersigned having taken a pleasant house, would be happy to receive applications from parties desiring board; references given and required. Address S. G. BROOKS, Nyack, New-York, or No. 3 Hanover-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN THE MOST salubrious section of the State, and in a beautiful location, with first-class accommodations. Board can be obtained by applying to Mrs. M. L. READ, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD AT WEST POINT, NEAR COZZENS'.—Pleasant private board may be had for families without small children, by applying by note to R. N. BERARD, West Point, or to Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, No. 20 East 20th-st., to whom he refers.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N.-J.—A PRIvate family, at Morristown, N.-J., offer two large rooms, with board, for two or three persons. Address Box No. 3,783 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, two small children and nurse, in a farm-house, within easy distance by rail. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Bellona*, which vessel sailed from London on the 24th March for New-York, via Havre, and subsequently put back in distress, will be transhipped to its destination per steamer *Atalanta*, expected to sail about the 8th inst. Consignees will please take notice. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 4 P. M., carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS AND THEIR RELATIVES.

By request of numerous friends in the service, we have connected with our banking business the collection of BOUNTIES, BACK-PAY, PENSIONS, &c. of soldiers and their relatives.

Col. T. B. VAN BUREN having been Paymaster-General of the State, and Mr. ALLEN, acting as Assistant Paymaster-General, together with the references of the firm and their individual standing, is a guarantee that all business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Agents and correspondents wanted throughout the United States.

Information promptly and willingly given on application, either personal or by letter, to officers, privates or relatives. ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

OFFICERS will please remember that we have thrown open, and cordially invite them to make use of one of our banking rooms for the transaction of their own exclusive business when in the City, where their letters can be sent, and they have every accommodations for settling accounts, &c.

NOBLE WELL OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000—20,000 SHARES AT $25.
Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are notified that certificates are ready for delivery, and will please call for same at the office of W. F. SHIRLEY, No. 137 Broadway, second floor, Room No. 7.
Dividends declared monthly.
By order of THOMAS C. MOORE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to WARREN G. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 170 Broadway

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment. WM. H. MARKHAM, Saint Louis, Mo.

$50,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER active or special, who can command the above amount, to take an interest in a banking house already established on Wall-st., and now doing a large Exchange, Stock and Gold Commission business. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,234 Post-office.

PERSONAL.—A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL can purchase the patent right of an article used by every business man; costs but little, sells itself, and gives an immense profit; to be sold, as the patentee has made money enough. Apply at room No. 104, Crook's Hotel, Chatham-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PARTY OWNING 121 ACRES OF land in Greene County, N. Y., and having some money, wishes to give the same for a small improved property, 25 or 40 miles from New-York. Call on JOSEPH C. LAWRENCE, No. 5 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 16 HANDS, LONG tail, was sired by *Cassius M. Clay*, sound, kind in harness, double or single; would make an excellent brood mare. Price $300. Inquire of D. H. VANDERPOOL, feed-store, No. 329 3d-av.

DONATIONS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since April 11:

Crew of U. S. ship Lancaster, being proceeds of sale of a melodeon in 1860, through Jos. Stockbridge, Chaplain U. S. Navy	$80 00
Additional from Flushing Fair $211 52	
Proceeds of exhibition by the pupils of Flushing Institute, April 5th, through E. A. Fairchild, Principal 200 00	411 52
Seventh Presbyterian Church, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Smith	485 21
Citizens of Farmer, Seneca Co., N. Y., by Mrs. J. M. Riley, being proceeds of concert	36 56
Citizens of Rupert, Vt., by Rev. J. B. Clark, (additional)	5 00
Mrs. Jane M. Macneven, N. Y.	50 00
Proceeds of Fair by young ladies of Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., through Miss E. R. White	210 64
Sunday School collection of Church of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by G. P. Brotherson	10 00
Congregational Church, East Coventry, N. Y., by O. E. Taylor	12 50
Baptist Church, Norwich, N. Y., by O. E. Taylor	14 80
Citizens of Oxford, N. Y., by O. E. Taylor	4 00
Baptist Church, Franklin, N. Y., by O. E. Taylor	7 60
Presbyterian Church, Franklin, N. Y., by O. E. Taylor	6 30
Citizens of Otego, Franklin, N. Y., by O. E. Taylor	12 31
Baptist Church, Onconta, N. Y., by O. E. Taylor	4 50
Citizens of Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook (additional)	500 00
Lewis B. Henry, Beaufort, N. C., by Rev. H. Dyer	5 00
Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Livonia, (Livingston County, N. Y., by Mattie Dixon Trias	52 10
Proceeds of Levee by ladies of Buckfield, Me., by G. R. Davis	142 00
Ladies' Aid Society, McDonough, N. Y., by Jacob P. Hill, Treasurer	100 00
Proceeds of Exhibition given by Milly Hawlsey, Loky Palmer and Emma Britton, Orange, N. J.	2 40
Wm. B. Crosby, Jr., U. S. N., by John P. Crosby	15 00
A Friend	516 65
Albany Army Relief Bazaar, by C. P. Williams, Treasurer	80,000 00
George Gordon, Newburgh, N. Y.	100 00
L. Job Vernet, proceeds of sale of picture "After Gettysburgh"	200 00
Young people of Rantoul, Ill., by P. Myers	15 00
James S. Evans, proceeds of lecture at Setauket, L. I.	33 10
Rehoboth Lodge No. 38, I. O. B. B., through B. Cerf	35 00
Proceeds of entertainment by Independent Literary Union, N. Y.	30 00
Proceeds of contributions raised by a few little girls of Monticello, N. Y., through John Waller, Jr.	100 00
Citizens of California, by James Otis, Treasurer, (additional)	50,000 00
Premium on Gold from do., $1,236 71	961 53
G. G. Briggs, San Francisco, through Fowler & Wells, N. Y.	50 00
Sanitary Party at Clagnato, Lewis Co., Washington Territory, by J. T. Browning, Treasurer of Sanitary Fund	210 00
Citizens of Dayton, Nevada Territory, by C. B. Zabriskie, Treasurer of Silver City Sanitary Fund	103 00
Citizens of Silver City, at polls, (additional)	2 50
Premium on Gold	71 00
Mite Society, Vermont Episcopal Institute, by Horace F. White, Treasurer, Burlington, (additional)	5 00
Proceeds of exhibition at Gainesville, Wyoming County, N. Y., through J. W. Bristol	121 00
Catskill Soldiers' Aid Society, by John M. Donnelly, treasurer	50 00
Citizens of New-Gloucester, Maine, by W. H. Hadley	2 00
Miss Greenwood, Maine, by W. H. Hadley	2 00
Citizens of Mount Vernon, Maine, by W. H. Hadley	11 50
Two little girls, Mehamie Falls, by W. H. Hadley	21 00
Citizens of China, by W. H. Hadley	59 00
Elias Blodgett, by W. H. Hadley	1 00
Citizens of Bucksport, by W. H. Hadley	20 00
Proceeds of Dramatic Entertainment at Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., by Miss Marmora De Voe, Miss Maria Hawkins and Hawley Cross	13 00
James G. Clark, Cattaraugus, by do.	5 00
Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.	100 00
Part proceeds of Course of Lectures delivered in Bridgeport, Conn., by F. W. Smith, Jr., Treas.	50 00
Concert and Supper by Philharmonic Society, aided by ladies of Sacramento City, Cal., by S. B. Leavett, Sec. and Treas.	4,811 58
Citizens of Norridgewock, Maine, by S. D. Lindsey, through W. H. Hadley	75 00

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

OFFICE BROWN BROS. & Co., No. 56 Wall-st.
THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK Committee of the United States Christian Commission has received this day $26,000—contributions made at the Academy of Music last evening; and as the demands for means are very urgent at the present moment, he hopes further amounts will be sent to him as soon as possible. JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee, an election will be held at their headquarters, No. 375 Broome-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18th May, 1864. Polls open at 7½ o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M. The books of this association will be open TUESDAY EVENING, from 7½ o'clock till 9 o'clock P. M., for the enrolment of the names of the Union citizens of the ward. THOS. MULLIGAN, President.
SIDNEY SMITH, DAN'L S. DUVAL, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 5, in Clinton Hall, (Astor-place, near Broadway,) to elect by ballot one Delegate from each election District in the Ward to meet in the 7th Assembly District, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, the 25th inst. The polls will be opened at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and close at 9 o'clock, P. M. ABRAHAM LENT, President.
J. E. STUART, Secretary.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a primary election at M. O'Shaughnessy's hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1864, to elect delegates to the several Assembly District Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. The Enrolling Committee will sit TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1864, at 8 o'clock, at the above place. EPESIE. ELLERY, President.
JAS. M. MCCARTIN, J. L. CHADWICK, } Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, of the City of New-York, a special meeting of the XIIth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1,953 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1864, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. CUMMING, President.
J. H. PORTER, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION, will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee, for the purpose of electing three Delegates and three Alternates, to represent the Seventeenth Assembly District in the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th day of May. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. JOHN P. CUMMINGS, President.
JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION—This association will meet at their headquarters, XXIst Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th of May. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held in pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, at Dingledien's, 3d-av., near 60th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th inst. Polls will be open from 7½ until 9 o'clock P. M. By order, WM. H. DECAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, N. YELVERTON, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PURSUANT to a call of the Union Central Committee, the XXIId Ward Union Association will hold a meeting at No. 683 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, to elect Delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Poll open from 7½ to 9 P. M. A. H. UNDERHILL, President.
R. PATERSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—An election of three delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention, will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, President.
JOHN ORTGIES, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Central Committee, an election will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 21 Avenue D, to elect a committee to choose three delegates and three alternates to represent the Twelfth Assembly District in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 25th inst. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
JOHN LEWIS, President.
R. G. HUNT, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Buildings on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., to elect delegates to the District Conventions, to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 25th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock
WM. H. GEDNEY, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

FREDRICKS & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 179 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Cartes de Visite $2 per dozen. Our work cannot be excelled.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cent

J. W. CRANE, M. D., DENTIST, (FORMERLY of Bond-st.,) removed to No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DOORS OPEN 7¼; CURTAIN RISES 7¾.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
of a grand Spectacular Drama, in five tableaux, written by John Brougham, Esq., the sole right of performing which in New-York has been purchased for this theatre.
SECOND NIGHT OF THAT CELEBRATED LYRIC ARTISTE,
MLLE. VESTVALI,
who has been expressly engaged to sustain the arduous character of
ANGELO.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 17, 1864, after MONTHS OF CAREFUL PREPARATION, and an outlay of MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be presented the Grand Romantic Spectacular Drama, entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
A LOVE STORY:
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
by those eminent artists, Messrs. Hilliard and Maeder.
SPLENDID NEW COSTUMES OF THE PERIOD,
by Mons. Phillippe and Assistants.
SINGULAR MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
by Runyon, Burnett, and Assistants.
BEAUTIFUL NEW FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
by S. Wallis.
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
(composed by R. Montgomery, Esq., under the able baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
THE GRAND TARANTELLA,
composed by Signor Ronzani, will be executed by those popular Premiere Danseuses,
Mlles. KATARINA, ELLA, KRUGA, and ROSINA,
AND A GRAND BALLET
OF SIXTEEN SELECTED CORYPHEES,
in addition to
AUXILIARY AID
NUMBERING OVER TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
The piece produced under the direction of L. I. Vincent, Stage-Manager.
THE CAST.
ANGELO .... MLLE. VESTVALI
(With songs of "You are the Star," and "Brave Marco.")
Count Campireali .... Mr. J. Nunan
Fabio Campireali (his son) .... Mr. J. W. Collier
Cardinal Montalto .... Mr. J. F. Hagan
Ranuccio (a rough soldier of fortune) ... Mr. J. G. Barnett
Matteo, Tomaso, Bruno } Soldiers .... Mr. Haupt, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, Mr. Welsh
Giotto, an inn-keeper .... Mr. E. Holmes
Luigi, an attendant on Campireali .... Mr. Rendle
Marti, a peasant .... Mr. Murray
Captain of the Guard .... Mr. Styles
Lena (Count Campireali's daughter) .. Miss Rose Eytinge
The Countess Campireali .... Miss Mary Wells
The Abbess of de Castl .... Mrs. Moore
Margarita, a peasant girl .... Mrs. Skerrett
Sister Agatha .... Miss Everett
Guards, Peasants, Monks, Cardinals, Nobles, Servants, Boys, Nuns, Novices, Pages, &c., &c.
TIME, 1590.
BEING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON, THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS WILL BE OPENED AS USUAL.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S! HELLER'S!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
FIFTH WEEK
29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th
Representations of
ROBERT HELLER'S
FIRST PROGRAMME OF ILLUSIONS.
POSITIVELY ITS LAST WEEK.
ALL THE NEW TOURS D'ADDRESSE.
CHANGE OF
MUSICAL PERFORMANCES.
TWO NEW SOLOS.
Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home."
Prudent's "Luc a di Lammermoor."
NOTICE No. 1.—Heller's is as crowded nightly as any house on Broadway.
NOTICE No. 2.—Orchestra seats should be secured a day beforehand.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 2 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
A GRAND CONCERT will be given TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, in behalf of the suffering families of disabled soldiers. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Can be had at the door.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE.
21 volumes Wendell's Reports.
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The above offers a splendid opportunity for young lawyers to supply themselves cheaply with a good library. The books are in first-rate condition, neither soiled nor worn. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, N. Y.

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AND
HOW HE BECAME LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.
BEING A BOY'S LIFE OF
MAJOR-GEN. GRANT,
And Adapted for Popular Circulation.
WRITTEN BY A WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR.
This volume will be a complete and authentic record from boyhood to the present time, of the career of this second
SAVIOR OF HIS COUNTRY.
The publishers confidently anticipate to record in the last chapter of the TANNER BOY a history of the battles resulting in the
OVERTHROW OF THE REBELLION!
READY IN JUNE.
One volume, 16mo. cloth, gilt, with Illustrations. PRICE $1 25.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE for 1861, '62 and 63. Address C. W. E., Box No 1,287 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 121.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 10, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNDERSIGNED until TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:
Drills—Army Standard, ordinary width;
Drills—Army Standard, 33 inches;
Flannel—Canton, Army Standard;
Flannel—Shirting, Army Standard;
Lace—Worsted, Sarlet, 1⅛ inch Army Standard.
Lace—Worsted, Scarlet, ⅜ inch Army Standard.
Lace—Worsted, Yellow, 1⅛ inch Army Standard.
Lace—Worsted, Yellow, ⅜ inch Army Standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, May 24, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, May 25.
Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

[No. 122.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., May 12, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—
Cloth, D. B. Uniform—Army Standard;
Flannel, Blouse—Army Standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, May 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Friday, May 27.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds, may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

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TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
IMMENSE SUCCESS, IMMENSE SUCCESS,
OF THE
SUPERB SERIO-COMIC DRAMA,
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Produced with new and beautiful scenery, costumes, music and dances.
Characters by Messrs. Nagle, Hadaway and Jamison, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. France, Miss Allford and the entire company.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION!
INCREASING POPULARITY!
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL, ACCOMPLISHED AND GRACEFUL YOUNG DANSEUSE,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
who appears in this magnificent drama,
IN A NEW DANCE! IN A NEW DANCE!
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
and Mr. HARRISON, Impromptu Singer, between the acts.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex-officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, each over eight feet high.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING, AND GEN. GRANT, JR., the smallest men living.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, aged seven, and five years and four months.
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
Daily additions of rare and wonderful fish to the BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS, by PROF. LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS.
THREE FOUR POUND BROOK TROUT,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
LAST CHANCE.
MONDAY, May 16, and EVERY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock,
AND
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½.
SPALDING AND ROGERS'
GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,
And positively
LAST WEEK
of that
COLOSSAL AND TALENTED COMPANY,
which proceeds immediately for a short tour to the PRINCIPAL NEW-ENGLAND CITIES,
while maturing the preparations for a grand aquatic trip to Constantinople and the Mediterranean.
VAST PREPARATIONS
in progress to commemorate this
LAST WEEK OF ARENIC SPORTS,
WITH
NEW FEATS IN HORSEMANSHIP,
NEW FEATS IN ACROBATICS,
NEW FEATS IN GYMNASTICS,
NEW FEATS IN EQUILIBRIA,
NEW EQUINE FEATS,
AND NEW COMEDIES,
in which the entire encyclopedia of everything
NOVEL, THRILLING AND PLEASING
known to the circle will be produced by the unapproached and unapproachable
CONSTELLATION OF STARS
to consummate the climax of Circus displays in
A FAREWELL PROGRAMME
long to be remembered in this City,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open—Afternoon, at 1¾; Evening, 7¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
(Late Wallack's.)
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the Distinguished Tragedienne,
EMMA WALLER,
in the new tragedy, written by
FANNY KEMBLE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
AN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
Anne Winthrop .... Emma Waller
Judge Winthrop .... D. W. Waller
Shirley France .... as .... Lord Alford
Frederick Williams .... as .... James Forrester
Simcoe Lee .... as .... John Forrester
George Roscoe .... as .... Wilton
Mrs. Sloan .... as .... Mary Winthrop
For other characters see small bills.

INSTRUCTION.

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BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Miss MARY McQUAID and Mlle. MARIE DELAVIGNE, Principals. Terms per Quarter, (payable invariably in advance.) Board and Tuition, including French, Latin, German and Drawing, $75.
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A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.)
Rector, Rev. Wm. C. Leverett, M. A.
The present session terminates 25th June. The next school year begins 19th September.
Parents desiring superior advantages for their children are invited to visit this Institution.
Trains of the Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-st Station, New-York, at 7:52 A. M.; reach Riverdale at 8:31 A. M.
Leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 12:22 P. M.; reach Riverdale at 1 P. M.
Leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 3:42 P. M; reach Riverdale at 4:21 P. M.
Returning, leave Riverdale at 10:41 A. M., 3:06 A. M., 6:36 P. M.
Circulars may be had of the Rector, or of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

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FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few more vacancies to fill. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Number limited to 30. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

WANTED.—A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing music, English, French (spoken) and Latin, desires a reengagement as resident governess in a school or family; references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS—WHO WILL REceive special instruction to prepare them for college or for business. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, of many years' experience, desires an engagement in a private family as governess or companion; besides all the English branches, she teaches German, French and music; no objection to distance. Address Miss WALTER, Station A.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has lived for many years as governess in England, wishes to teach in a gentleman's family. She also teaches music, drawing and the English branches. The best references will be given. Inquire at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family residing in one of the healthiest and pleasantest parts of Brooklyn, would let the entire second story, together with one room on the third, either with full or partial board; the house is of the first class, has a fine garden in the rear, and is but a step from the Fulton-av. cars. Please apply in Classon-av, the first door northeast of Fulton-av.

A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM, REplete with all modern conveniences, may be obtained in a first-class house, located below 14th-st., near Broadway, by a single gentleman; family small and no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, L. T. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE UNFURnished front room and pantry, over the parlor of an English basement house, No. 146 East 23d-st. Location desirable.

AT NO. 12 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY, to let, an elegantly furnished suite of apartments, on parlor-floor, in a private family, with or without board.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with full or partial board, also a handsome extension parlor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE house, to a gentleman, without board. Apply at No. 46 East 19th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table, can be secured at No. 7 West 25th-st. from May 18. Also, two single rooms.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND feet Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1½ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of R. H. & L. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 62 10th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn
The Romantic and Comic Drama, in three acts, entitled
SATAN IN PARIS;
OR,
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
Received in its first representation with great favor, will be repeated
THIS EVENING.
After which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will portray some of the cares and vicissitudes that beset the
LIFE
OF
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE,
in the Farce of that title, by Sterling Coyne, Esq.
In active preparation, the Spectacular Drama of ALADDIN.
Doors open at 7¼. Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY
Doors open at 7¼. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.
Boucicault's standard Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Fourth time this season, with New Scenery, by Isherwood, New Stage Appointments and a
NOVEL CAST.
Charles Courtly .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Harcourt Courtly .... Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Meddle .... Mr. Young
Max Harkaway .... Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker .... Mr. Floyd
Cool .... Mr. Parkes
Martin .... Mr. Pope
James .... Mr. Williamson
Isaacs .... Mr. Browne
Lady Gay Spanker .... Miss Jane Coombs
Grace Harkaway .... Miss Mary Gannon
Pert .... Mrs. John Sefton
WEDNESDAY—(First time this season) THE JEALOUS WIFE.
THURSDAY—119th night of ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE WIFE.
SATURDAY—THE WONDER.

WINTER GARDEN.
RETURN
OF
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
The management has sincere pleasure in announcing that on
TUESDAY, May 24,
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
will reappear with the great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which was unavoidably withdrawn in the zenith of its success—having been played over
ONE HUNDRED CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS;
and which will be presented with the same brilliant cast and appliances.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE will be supported by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Bland, Kingsland, V. Bowers, Hind, T. E. Morris, Eberle; Mrs. Chanfrau, Hind and Floyd.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 7¾.

IRVING HALL.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
The most wonderful and only Exhibition of the kind in the world.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
This great work of art, comprising over one thousand views of all the celebrated places and statuary, together with portraits of the
GENERALS OF THE UNION ARMY,
is now on exhibition at the above magnificent hall. The pictures are produced on a canvas covering a surface of over 600 superficial feet, with the most lifelike effects, accompanied with descriptive lectures and music.
Tickets 25 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, One Dollar.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MRS. H. HOLMAN'S,
720 BROADWAY, 720
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
720 BROADWAY, 720
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WILL OPEN
WILL OPEN
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY EVENING, May 23, 1864,
WITH A MAGNIFICENT FAIRY SPECTACLE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 100 young ladies for the ballet. Apply at No. 720 BROADWAY.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
THIRD AND LAST
FAREWELL READING,
From SHAKESPEARE, SHERIDAN and DICKENS, in which he will be assisted by
MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst.,
at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

POETIC AND DRAMATIC RECITATION.
MRS. HENRY C. WATSON
Will give her
FOURTH POETIC AND DRAMATIC RECITATION,
WITH VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
AT DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1864.
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at W. E. Sibell's, No. 8 Wall-st., Wm. Hall's Sons', Steinway's, Beer & Schirmer's, Chickering's, and at the Hall.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The thirty-ninth annual exhibition of original pictures by living artists, is now open, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION FUND, will be given by the grammar and primary departments of Colored School No. 6, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1864, at Cooper Institute. Rev. SELLA MARTIN (just returned from England) will make a short address in sympathy with the movement. The musical exercises will be under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM APPO. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to begin at 8. Tickets, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 458 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $350, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 179 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—JAS. PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has reestablished himself in the piano-forte business and invites attention to a fine stock of pianos at his warerooms No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—33,000 now in use. Price-list sent free on application.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR THE TERRItory of two valuable and thoroughly tested patented improvements in machinery for sash and door manufacturing. Address BAIN & BROWN, Richmond, Ind.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE REBELS ABANDON RESACA.

Their Works in Our Possession.

TWO DAYS' HARD FIGHTING.

OUR ARMY IN VIGOROUS PURSUIT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

Official advices received here, to-day, from Gen. SHERMAN, announce that he had forced JOHNSTON out of his formidable position at Resaca, the latter evacuating the position during last night. SHERMAN would pursue vigorously. Atlanta is the point now aimed for by both armies.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

A dispatch received by Gen. HALLECK from Gen. SHERMAN says that he had a fight yesterday at Resaca, in which we were successful.

No details are given.

Gen. SHERMAN says he has not had time to find out, but that as near as he can judge our loss was about three thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Everything was progressing very favorably.

The railroad has been repaired to within seven miles of the army.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, May 16.

A hospital train reached here this morning from Chattanooga, bringing 120 wounded men, who received injuries in the recent movements of Gen. SHERMAN's army.

We learn from reliable authority that MCPHERSON captured on Friday, May 13, nine railroad trains below Resaca, laden with various military stores from Dalton.

The enemy seems to be making preparations for an evacuation.

Efforts are being made by the enemy to push their supplies south of Resaca.

Gen. SHERMAN was with MCPHERSON's army when last heard from.

In attempts to move out of Gen. SHERMAN's way it is thought JOHNSTON will be foiled.

Advantages have been gained, and hopes are entertained of a speedy success which will keep pace with operations in Virginia.

Gen. KILPATRICK, who was wounded several days since, is not considered dangerously so.

Gens. WILLICH and MARSON are also slightly wounded.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

A CENSUS IN 1865.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Interior cause timely provision to be made for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and of their industrial resources, on or near the first day of June, A. D. 1865, in conformity with the law of May 23, 1850. Provided, that the superintendent of the work be and is hereby authorized to arrange with the Governors of such States respectively as may make or shall have made timely provision for a State census, at or near the period indicated, for copies of the original returns contemplated by this resolution on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior shall approve. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GENS. SCHENCK AND BLAIR.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIS, that the arrangement made by the President and Secretary of War with Gens. SCHENCK and BLAIR, to receive from them temporarily their commissions of Major-General, with discretion on their part at any time during this session of Congress to resume them, was in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, and not within the power of the President and the Secretary of War, or either of them, to make, with the amendment as the substitute of Mr. WILSON, were, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, after a short debate, referred to the Judiciary Committee, by yeas 24, nays 12.

The substitute of Mr. WILSON, after striking out all after the whereas in Mr. DAVIS' preamble, is as follows:

Whereas, FRANK P. BLAIR, a Major-General of Volunteers, was nominated and appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the first day of January, 1864, tendered his resignation of said office of Major-General, which resignation was accepted by order of the President on January 12, 1864; and

Whereas, The said FRANK P. BLAIR afterward, on the 12th day of January, 1864, appeared and was qualified as a member of the House, and entered upon the duties thereof; and

Whereas, The Constitution expressly declares that no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said FRANK P. BLAIR, by the tender and acceptance of his resignation, and by appearing, and qualifying, and becoming a member of the House, ceased to be a Major-General in the volunteer service of the United States, and is not entitled to the rank and emoluments of that office.

RELIEF OF OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

The bills for the relief of MARY E. BAKER, widow of Gen. E. M. BAKER, and for the relief of the widows of Maj.-Gen. E. P. WHIPPLE and Brig.-Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY, granting them each a pension of fifty dollars per month during their widowhood, were passed.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. COLLAMER, considered the House bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail service between the United States and Brazil.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered an amendment including the Venezuelean Government in the contract.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) opposed this, as a measure defeating the original enterprise.

The amendment of Mr. WILKINSON was ordered to be printed.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the United States army, with the amendments of the House thereto, together with the report of the Senate Military Committee thereon. The following were adopted: To strike out the first section of the amendment of the House, and insert as follows: "That on, and after the 1st day of May, 1864, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Regular army and Volunteer and drafted forces in the army of the United States, shall be a follows, viz.—Sergeant-majors, 26.; quartermaster-sergeants of cavalry and artillery, $23, and of infantry, $20; first sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $24; sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $30; sergeants of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontoneers, $34; corporals of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontoneers, 20; privates, first class, of the same corps, $18; and of the second class, $16; corporals of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $18; chief buglers of cavalry, $23; buglers, $16; farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry and artificers of artillery, $18; privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $16; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, $22; musicians of artillery and infantry, and musicians of sappers and miners and pontoneers, $16; hospital stewards of the first class, $33; hospital stewards of the second class, $25; hospital stewards of the third class, $23.

After the second section of the amendment of the House insert the following:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That hereafter rations shall not be issued to soldiers sick in hospital, but commutation of rations shall be allowed and paid into the hospital fund, at the rate now established by law for each soldier reported by the Surgeon in charge as sick in the hospital; and, therefore, the receipt of the Surgeon in charge shall be a sufficient voucher for the Paymaster or other disbursing officer who may be charged with the payment of such commutation.

Provided, That the hospital fund shall be devoted solely to the diet and maintenance of the sick and wounded soldiers in such hospital; and

Provided, further, That the Surgeon-General shall, with the approval of the Secretary of War, establish regulations for the accountability of medical officers having charge of hospital funds; and any officer who shall appropriate to his own use, or misapply any portion of a hospital fund, or who shall make any false report of the number of soldiers sick in hospital, shall, on conviction be punished as a court-martial or military commission may direct.

Without further action on the bill the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

THE OLIVE BRANCH AGAIN.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered resolutions to the effect that, as had been declared by Congress in 1861, the war was not conducted for purposes of subjugation or conquest, but to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union, therefore it was highly proper that in the hour of triumph and exultation of victory, we should tender the olive branch of peace as an exchange for the sword, and that the President be required to make a proclamation of amnesty to any State which would lay down its arms, and withdraw from the rebellion, with a guarantee that such State should be left to reorganize and determine its own institutions, without dictation or interference from the Government of the United States.

Mr. AMOS MEYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which the yeas were 76 and nays 53.

A CONTRABAND DIFFICULTY.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House by what authority Brig.-Gen. J. M. HUBBELL, Military Commandant of the city of Natchez, issued an order which forbids contrabands remaining in the city of Natchez, unless employed by some responsible white person, and forbidding any contraband from hiring or occupying any house in that city, under which regulation hundreds of the wives and children of soldiers in the field had been turned out of their homes. Which was agreed to.

THE CASE OF COMMODORE WILKES.

Mr. H. WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to forward to this House the proceeds, findings and sentence in the case of Commodore CHARLES WILKES, which was agreed to.

THE COLLECTION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, by which the Judiciary Committee is directed to inquire and report to the House by what authority the act in relation to the collection of abandoned property was approved March 12, 1863, and whether it is in force as a valid law.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. COX, of Ohio (Dem.), offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a bill providing for the decision of any questions which may arise as to the regularity and authenticity of the returns of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. The right of the persons who casts the votes; the manner in which they ought to be counted, and that such law provide for the jurisdiction as well as the course of proceeding in cases of real controversies.

THE PEOPLE'S PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to take from the Speaker's table and consider the Bill granting lands to the People's Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in building a railroad and telegraph lines by the Northern route to the Pacific.

An amendment was offered by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, which was agreed to, providing that the road to be built shall transport the troops, mails, etc., of the United States free of charge.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and others opposed any action upon this bill at the present time, contending that the House had not sufficient information in regard to the matter to vote away fifty millions of acres of the public lands.

Mr. SWEAT, of Maine, (Dem.,) explained and defended the bill, contending that unless speedy and liberal action was taken toward this company, the railroad would be built on British territory and be a British road.

Mr. SLOAN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) moved an amendment that if the fifty miles of the road to be built within three years by the terms of the bill be not completed within six months after the expiration of that time, the lands hereby granted shall revert to the Government. This was agreed to.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, (Union,) argued a length in favor of the passage of the bill, on the ground that unless the coutry was opened up by railroads it would remain unimproved, and the Government lands absolutely without value.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he was surprised at the quarters from which it came. Unless we build this road these lands will never be occupied until the forests are consumed by the last great fire. He replied to the arguments against giving away these lands, on the ground that they should be retained in order to afford revenue to the Government. It was shallow statesmanship to hold these lands and prevent their development. It was thrifty, substantial States we want, from which to derive revenue; and these could only be developed by opening up the country to settlers.

On the passage of the bill the vote was, yeas 55, nays 66.

The bill appropriating $240,000 for the erection of public buildings in certain Territories was taken up, but, without action, postponed for one week.

PRINTING THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The bill in regard to the printing of the debates of Congress, appropriating money for the purchase of back copies of the *Congressional Globe* and appendix, and for a continuance of the publication of such reports was taken up.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) demanded the previous question.

Mr. H. WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table, which was not agreed to. On the passage of the bill the vote stood yeas 76, nays 26.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian Off Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Monday, May 16.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool May 5, via Londonderry, the 6th, en route to Quebec, passed Father Point this evening. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of London* received at New-York.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th.

GENERAL NEWS.

There had been no movement in Denmark.

It was considered that the Conference had come to an untimely end. The *Times* thinks it may as well be abandoned.

Two British ships had gone to the North Sea to watch the Austrian fleet. It was believed that the whole channel fleet would follow, should the Austrians enter the Baltic.

The *Morning Post* is very warlike toward Prussia and Austria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 6.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports sales of the week at 98,000 bales, of which 28,000 were to speculators and 14,500 to exporters. Market opened at an advance of ¼d.@½d., but the advance was subsequently nearly all lost under the action of the Bank of England. The sales to-day (Friday) are only 5,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat at Thursday's quotations, which are as follows:

Middling Orleans, 28d.; Middling Mobiles, 27¾d.; Middling Uplands, 27½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 356,000 bales, of which 24,500 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS are firmer and all descriptions a trifle higher owing to the warlike symptoms.

PROVISIONS steady.

PETROLEUM tends downward.

LONDON, Friday, May 6.

Consols for Money 90⅜@90⅝.

Illinois Central Shares 26@24 discount. Erie Shares 58@60.

The Bullion in the Bank of England, has decreased 113,500 pounds sterling.

Evening Exchange.

$45,000	Am. Gold	176¾	600	Clev. & Pitts	114¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	135	200	do	114⅝
2400	Erie R.	114⅜	200	do	114¾
100	do	114⅝	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	148½
100	do b3	114¾	100	Gal. & C. R.	131½
200	do b3	114⅞	200	do	132½
100	Hudson Riv. R.	151½	150	Chi. & Rock Isl.	114¼
300	do	151¼	100	do s3	114⅜
200	Reading R.	138½	100	do	114½
100	Mich. Cen. R.	144	400	do	114⅝
200	M. S. & N. I.	99	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	58⅝
600	do b3	99	400	do	58¼
200	do	98¾	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	83
100	do b3	98⅞	100	Mil. & P. DuCh. R.	68½
100	M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	139	300	Pitts. F. W. & C.	118
700	Ill. Cen. R. s3	132	400	do	118½
100	do b3	132	100	do	118¾
500	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅝	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	55½
100	do	1½	100	Cum. Coal	83½

Drivers' Strike on the City Railroads.

The strike on the City Railroads, yesterday, caused considerable excitement, inasmuch as a riot was anticipated during the whole day; and to such an extent had the dread of the people arisen, that there was no knowing where the matter would end. It was found necessary during the day to have police officers placed in the cars of the Seventh, Eighth and Yinth avenues. However, at 8 o'clock, the cars belonging to the whole three above-mentioned avenues were stopped, although Mr. GEORGE LAW and Col. MAY acquiesced with the wishes of their drivers during the day.

The owners of the Sixth-avenue not complying with the terms of the men equally with Mr. LAW and Col. MAY, they exerted their influence with the drivers of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth avenues, the result of which was that no cars were in requisition from 9 o'clock last evening, nor during the night. On making inquiry into the whole affair at a meeting held last evening, the drivers stated that they were well satisfied with what Mr. LAW had granted them, but that they had been prevented from discharging their duties through the stubbornness of the Sixth-avenue men, who had pledged themselves not to drive for that line until they were allowed the same privileges and indulgences which Mr. LAW had granted to his drivers, namely: $2 per day and eleven hours' work, instead of having to work fifteen hours.

As matters now stand, it is very palpable that the cars on these lines of road must remain as they are, which will be a great public loss to the traveling community. To-day, however, may cause things to assume a more pleasing and satisfactory aspect.

The following General Order was issued at Police Headquarters yesterday by Superintendent KENNEDY:

TELEGRAPHIC GENERAL ORDERS No. 370.—During the continuance of the present troubles on the City Railroads, the convenience and accommodation of the public must be the paramount consideration. You will, therefore, instruct your men not to make, nor suffer others to make, any arrests of car drivers on the charge of driving without license, unless it be a warrant duly issued by competent authority; and when any such arrest is made under authority of warrant, the person ordered to be arrested will be permitted to complete his trip back to the depot of his road.

J. A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

ANTI-LUXURY CONVENTION.

Meeting of Ladies at the Cooper Union.

In response to a call, issued by the ladies of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, a very large meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Cooper Union for the purpose of calling the attention of women to the injury inflicted upon the country in this crisis by the extravagant purchase of imported luxuries, and to suggest the propriety of abstaining from such luxuries until the present crisis is past. On motion of PETER COOPER, Esq., President KING was elected Chairman of the meeting. On taking the Chair Dr. KING remarked that it had seldom been his good fortune to preside over a meeting called together to promote so good a cause. It has been called to discuss a point which has always been supposed to be very dear to the female heart-dress. Yet it has always been said that women dress to please the men; and when we of the sterner sex ask them for the sake of the Union to appear in a simple dress, becoming to an American women at this crisis, they will appear more lovely in our eyes than if they were decked in all the splendor of royalty.

At the conclusion of President KING's brief remarks, prayer was offered by Dr. VINTON. The Chairman then introduced PETER COOPER, who remarked that the object of the meeting was the formation of a Union—a Union which is intended to commend itself to the intelligent heart of every patriotic lady of our country. At a time like this, when all our hopes for freedom for ourselves, and for our posterity, are threatened with destruction by the vilest despotism that ever disgraced a civilized nation, at such a time it is honorable to the ladies to join in a union of effort for the good of the country. Mr. COOPER enlarged upon the necessity of the Union of all good influences for the furtherance of the principles of justice and liberty in our country and the rest of the world, and for the overthrow of Slavery. No Union, he went on to say, would be stronger than a Union formed by ladies. The ladies always rule, and when they combine for such a purpose as that set forth in the call for this meeting, when all the resources of the country are needed to save the naton, they must be successful, and will save us from the evils of unrestrained prodigality.

The next speaker was

DR. HITCHCOCK.

Three years ago, said he, the object of this meeting would have been a theme for debate; but the great cause in which we are engaged has passed through the reign of controversy. It is no longer a matter for debate. It is settled forever. The Providence of God has influenced the heart of the people with the conviction that our glorious republic, baptized by the blood of our fathers, shall be transmitted to our children more glorious than it was transmitted to us. We are not for a moment to entertain the question whether we shall or shall not sacrifice our wealth, ourselves to our country. We have already laid ourselves on the alter of our country; and we have came here only to consider the question of ways and means—not whether we shall do, but *how* shall we do! We would not insult the American woman by praising her readiness to retrench, to sacrifice personal comfort and luxury for the sake of the country. The war has a spiritual and a material aspect, a soul and a body. The soul is the faith of the people in the ultimate success of the efforts to put down the rebellion; the body, was the people. The familiar phrase "*the sinews of war*," was as ancient as DEMOSTHENES. The old Greek warriors were also made up of bone and muscle. The life-blood of war was gold; and the object of the meeting was not to inaugurate a QUIXOTIC crusade against importations of all kinds, but to guard against that excess of importations over exportations, which drained the country of its yellow blood.

The question may be viewed in another aspect. There are too many crippled soldiers in our streets, too many coffins had been borne along our highways, with the warrior's sword laid upon them—we have heard too many sighs from breaking hearts—for us to look with patience on magnificence and luxury. What true lady can sweep the streets with costly dresses, when these streets are full of funeral trains? It is indecent, shameful and a source of sorrow to the brave men who have sacrificed everything for their country, that the people who remain at home do not lead more sober and earnest lives. We propose to lay no heavy cross on those whom God has not smitten. We do not ask you to dress in sackcloth, but in sober habiliments, suited to the gravity of the times. Can we not, in God's name, be sober and earnest in this crisis, while our brethren are dying on the field of battle?

The next speaker was

WILLIAM E. DODGE, ESQ.

He spoke eloquently of the object of the meeting, and paid a deserved compliment to the readiness of the American women to make every sacrifice that the interests of the nation demand. He would not accuse the ladies only of extravagance; the men were as culpable in their way, and he thought that if the ladies were called upon to lay aside their silks and satins, the men should give up their wines and cigars, fast horses, &c. (The ladies received this list with manfest delight, and applauded the speaker for several minutes.) You seem to think, resumed Mr. DODGE, that you've got the men now; but is it so? How about the champagne at the last party? Didn't you rather press that matter upon papa? Mr. DODGE went on te say that nothing more was asked than a reduction in extravagance. He read a letter from a manufacturer in Manchester, N. H., on the subject of domestic goods, of which patterns were to be seen at the platform.

The meeting was afterward addressed by Dr. VINTON and Dr. KIRK.

The Chairman of the meeting then stated that a pledge had been prepared for circulation among the audience, and that any who chose to do so might sign it.

At this moment Dr. KIRK said that he feared the influence of the pledge in Europe, where the manufacturers were ever on the alert for some cause of quarrel with this country. He had proposed a more cautiously-worded pledge, warranted not to give offence. Dr. ADAMS also had another version prepared. The Chairman put Dr. KIRK's pledge to vote, and though the parties seemed to be pretty evenly balanced, declared it carried. A scene of great confusion immediately took place. The 2,000 ladies in the hall all began to speak at once—some at the Chairman, some at each other, and as many as were near the platform, at the reporters. In the midst of the hubbub a few voices demanded that the gentlemen should retire from the platform, alleging that they were the sole cause of the disagreement. At this juncture of affairs

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

of Rochester, N. Y., came forward on the platform and made a few remarks, to the effect that the disagreement was on account of the indefiniteness of the pledge. This seemed to be the sense of the meeting, and the gentlemen who had occupied the platform, after counseling the ladies not to let their enemies and the enemies of the country have it in their power to say that the meeting could not agree upon a matter so vital to the welfare of the nation, withdrew and left the ladies to themselves. The committee soon prepared the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, during the continuance of this war of rebellion, pledge ourselves to refrain from the purchase of imported articles of luxury, when those of home manufacture or production can conveniently be substituted."

This was carried by a small majority, a large number of ladies thinking it not sufficiently stringent. The reporters were told by ladies of the committee that are cause of the want of unanimity was the presence of a large number of importers, who seized the favorable opportunity to create a divergence of sentiment.

The ladies of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair request the publication of the following notice:

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, having discharged the duty which they undertook in regard to the movement against imported luxuries, now retire from the control of it, and leave it to be organized and carried forward by others. The book for the names will be at No. 2 Great Jones-street.

Returning Veterans.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Highlanders, left Washington last evening, and will be received by the Caledonian Club at Pier No. 2 North River, this morning, at 10 o'clock. On Wednesday, escorted by the Twenty-second, Fifty-fifth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, after which a grand dinner will be given them by the authorities.

This is one of the three militia regiments which left this State for two years; but finding, at the expiration of their term of enlistment, that the Government was unwilling to part with them, they nobly remained another year. They were in the battles of First Bull Run, James Island, Antietam and Fredericksburgh, after which they went to Kentucky—from there to Mississippi, taking part in the siege of Vicksburgh; thence to Jackson, thence back again to Kentucky, taking part in the East Tennessee expedition under BURNSIDE, after which they joined the Army of the Potomac, and were in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house.

In every battle they have behaved with the utmost bravery and they now return to us crowned with glory. It is to be hoped their reception will be worthy of of one of the bravest and most gallant regiments whatever left this City.

PERSONAL.—WILLIAM E. CRAMER, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*, is at the Metropolitan.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 16, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 58 bbls. Ashes, 20,923 bbls. Flour, 67 bbls. and 816 bags Corn Meal, 158,168 bushels Wheat, 26,927 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Malt, 4,514 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,433 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $9 50 for Pots and $11 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in limited request, at irregular prices. We quote Java at 50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@43c.; Rio at 42c.@45c.; St. Domingo at 37c.@38c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues quiet at former prices. Strict Middlings at 84c.@85c. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to day, at an advance of about 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last, 13,850 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$6 90; poor to choice Extra State at $7 @$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$6 90
Extra State	7 00@ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship brands	7 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 45@10 75

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $7 30@$7 80 for poor to good, $7 85@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and firmer; sales, 900 bbls. Extra, $7@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 40@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $6 35@$6 40 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand to-day chiefly for export, and prices of desirable lots have advanced about 3c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 235,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 50@$1 51; White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 67 @$1 70; Red Western at $1 63@$1 67; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 58@$1 61, and one lot reported as high as $1 62; Milwaukee Club, $1 55@$1 59; Chicago Spring, $1 53@$1 58; Red State at $1 60@$1 62 per bushel. Corn is scarce, and in demand at higher prices; sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bushels, at $1 44½@$1 45 for mixed Western, in store and afloat. ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at $1 45@$1 50, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair request, at irregular prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@91c., cash, ℔ bushel. Barley is in limited demand at former rates. Barley Malt continues in demand at $1 55@$1 60.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at $1 45@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and much depressed. Sales since our last, 7,500 bbls., at $26 75@$27, chiefly $27, for New Mess; $27 for May, about $28 for June, and equal to $28 50 for July delivery; $25 75@$26 25 for Old Mess; $27 for Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess, and $22 75@$24 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 11¾c.@12c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive at 13c.@15c., according to quality, ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand and firm; sales since our last 2,300 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 12¾c.@14c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at former rates; sales 300 bbls. at $19@$20 for extra Mess; $15@$18 for Prime Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$29; India Mess, $29@$33 ℔ tierce. Butter is less plenty and in demand at 30c.@37c. for poor to choice State; 26c.@34c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 13c.@18c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand, at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 180 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 17½c.@17¾c.; Cuba at 16¾c.@17½c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 17½c.@ 24c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 325,000 lbs., at 13½c.13¾c., chiefly 13¾c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 3,800 bbls., in lots, including State, at $1 27@$1 28, and Western at $1 28 @$1 30½, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—The principal engagements to-day, have been of Flour and Wheat for British ports. For Liverpool, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 80,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.@6½d., in bulk and bags; 26,000 bushels do., (by steamer,) at 8d., 250 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d.; also, by steamer, 900 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 100 boxes Bacon and 250 trcs. Lard at 27s. 6d., and 100 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London 7,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. For Cork and orders, 36,000 bushels Wheat at 6s. 6d., and a British vessel, with a full cargo of do., reported at 7s. For Bremen, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; 60 casks Oil and 50 casks Ashes at 15s.; 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 9d. For Antwerp, 310 trcs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d.

MARRIED.

BURGE—SCHNEIDER.—At St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Thursday, May 12, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., assisted by Rev. L. Burge, J. H. HOBART BURGE, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss LOUISE SCHNEIDER, of Hamburg, Germany, niece of F. Probst, Esq., Yonkers, N. Y. No cards.

LAPERE—BELLAMY.—On Monday, Feb. 22, by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, Mr. WILLIAM LAPERE to Miss KATE A., daughter of the late Thomas Bellamy, of this City.

MEAD—MARTIN.—In Walpole, N. H., on Thursday, May 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Stowe, CHARLES L. MEAD, of Brattleboro, Vt., to BELLE, daughter of Oliver Martin, Esq.

VAN VLECK—PULTZ.—On Thursday, May 12, at Hudson, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. ROBERT B. VAN VLECK to Miss LIZZIE A. PULTZ, all of Hudson. No cards.

DIED.

BARLOW.—On Sunday morning, May 15, of disease of the heart, JOSEPHINE M., wife of Frederick C. Barlow, and daughter of John S. Norris.

The relatives and friends of the families, and those of her brother-in-law, E. W. Simonds, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 156 Barrow-st. The remains will be taken to Blauveltsville, Rockland County, on Wednesday morning. Train leaves Jersey City Ferry at 9 o'clock.

BROWER.—On Sabbath evening, May 15, MORGAN L. S. BROWER, in his 28th year, of the firm of J. H. Brower & Co., of this City.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock precisely, at which the relatives and friends of the family, the President and Faculty of Columbia College, and the members of the Class of 1857, are respectfully invited to attend.

BENEDICT.—On Monday morning, May 16, NELLY, only daughter of Coleman and Mary A. Benedict, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 126 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M.

BACON.—Suddenly, in this City, of disease of the heart, on Saturday, May 14, MARSHAL S. BACON, son of the late John F. Bacon, in the 52d year of his age.

HALSEY.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, May 15, of consumption, MARY CHARLOTTE, beloved wife of Jacob L. Halsey, and youngest daughter of the late Gen. Thomas W. Harvey, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, May 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Harrison-st. The Morris and Essex Railroad trains for Brick Church Station, Orange, leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ A. M., returning at 3.19 P. M.

IRVING.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday evening, May 14, WILLIAM SKIDMORE, son of Rev. David and Elizabeth Irving, in the 10th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The Morris and Essex Railroad train will leave foot of Barclay-st., N. Y., at 8¾ A. M., and return at 3½ P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood on Wednesday morning for interment.

LANSING.—On Monday, May 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert H. Boyd, Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., JANE ANN STEWART, widow of Abraham Ten Eyck Lansing, of Herkimer County, and daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Samuel Stewart, of Saratoga County, aged 65 years.

☞ Albany, Herkimer and Saratoga County papers please copy.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, May 15, CORNELIA M. LEWIS, wife of Isaac Lewis, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Wm. H. H. Moore, No. 22 East 33d-st.

PERRY.—In Waynmanville, Upson County, Ga., on the 30th of December last, DWIGHT R. PERRY, eldest son of the late Hon. Dwight R. Perry, of New-Bedford, Mass., and brother of Mrs. Almon W. Griswold, of this City.

SHELDON.—At New-Orleans, on Thursday, May 5, of cholera infantum, LAWRENCE HENRY, only child of Dr. H. Lawrence and Emma Bartow Sheldon, U. S. A.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

STAPLES.—WRIGHT STAPLES, First Lieut. 11th U. S. Infantry, eldest son Wm. J. Staples, of this City, aged 24 years.

He was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, on Thursday, the 5th inst., leaving a sick bed in the field hospital to join his regiment in action, against the urgent remonstrances of a brother officer who met him on the way, and shortly afterward fell, mortally wounded, while in command of a party of skirmishers.

SWAN.—Killed in a recent battle in Virginia, Lieut. CARLEY SWAN, First New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 29 years.

WILLETS.—On Monday, 16th inst., WILLIAM V. WILLETS, aged 32 years.

Services will be held at the house of his brother, Amos Willets, Kent, near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, Wednesday morning.

☞ The remains of Capt. CHARLES E. MORTON, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, who died at New-Orleans, will be interred in the family vault, in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Wednesday, 18th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 42 | Sun sets..... 7 11 | Moon sets.. 2 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 02 | Gov. Island.. 4 51 | Hell Gate.. 6 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Labuan, (Br.,) Hargett, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore; Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Wm. Leavitt, (Br.,) Leavitt, Acapulco, Mex., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Victoria, Champion, London, E. E. Morgan.

Barks Laura Ross, Brown, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. Dwight & Co.; Jane A. Bishop, (Br.,) Downey, Matamoras, J. E. Ward & Co.; Fleies, (Brem.,) Hayn, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, John Morton, Jr.; Guiding Star, (Hamb.,) Maas, Shanghai, Sloman & Edye; Topeka, (Br.,) Sundberg, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward; Bourse d'Anders, (Belg.,) Casis, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Mersey, (Br.,) Ford, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; Jesse Raymas, Pendleton, Pictou, N. S., Walsh & Carver; Nadischa, (Swed.,) Pyk, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Albur, (Swed.,) Tourquist, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Teresita, Hill, (Br.,) Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners Whistler, Presby, Taunton; Bay State, Yeaton, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Dahlia, Adams, Fair Haven, Baker & Dayton; Serene, Skinner, Baltimore, Abiel Abbott; Statesman, Nickerson, Washington, Abiel Abbott; V. C. Roker, Jones, Philadelphia, H. H. Riversmith; Globe, Rockwell, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Wonder, Smith, Manzanilla, Howard, Key & Slade; Ommelanden, (Hol.,) Wyrimga, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; E. Cornelius, Marshall, Baltimore, Miller & Houghton; Newport, Turner, Baltimore; Edwin A. Grozier, Newcomb, Dunmoretown, F. L. Newcomb; B. Metcalf, Hull, Washington, L. Kenny; D. Brown, Braise, Washington, L. Kenny, Washington, Burmen, Berlin, Md., A. C. Havens; Hannah F., Chase, Gloucester, C. Nickerson; Lizzie Baymond, Lord, Bristol, L. Kenny; Arcturus, Higgins, Boston, G. L. Hatch; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais; Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Sloop Ethan Allen, Reeve, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall May 8, at 1:30 P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Has been detained off Sandy Hook since 8 o'clock Sunday evening by heavy fog; she was within half a mile of the lightship for an hour or more, but heard no bell.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petre, Liverpool, via Queenstown May 5, at 7 P. M., with U. S. mails, 690 passengers and 6,320 Spanish doubloons, to John G. Dale. May 4, passed ship Nubia, bound in; 5th, off South Stack, passed steamship Glasgow; same day, off Cape Clear, saw steamship Etna; May 10, lat. 45 58, lon. 28, passed the Australasian. 12th, lat. 42 40, lon. 49 10, passed ship Australia, bound W.; same day, lat. 42 21, lon. 50 12, passed Edinburgh, bound E.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) MacCauley, Liverpool May 3, and Queenstown 4th, at 7:40 P. M., with mdse. and 508 passengers to E. Cunard. May 4, 8½ P. M., passed a steamer, bound E., supposed the Virginia. 5th, passed a steamer, bound E., supposed the Etna. Was off the lightship night of the 15th, but was detained in consequence of fog.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall May 7, at 10 P. M., with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Prize steamship Greyhound, (Br.,) Acting Ensign S. W. Hardinge, Fortress Monroe 18 hours.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Charles Thomas, Beaston, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 15th inst., 15 miles south of Absecom, saw a large ship ashore, with her foretopsail set, the sea making a clean breach over her; appeared to have recently gone on.

U. S. steam transport North Point, Perry, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Black Diamond, Merideth, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer L. C. Walker, Sharon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight April 2, with mdse. and 149 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Experienced some very heavy weather; lost foretopgallantmast; in lat. 45 30, fell in with large quantities of ice, and was cut badly about the bows with it.

Ship Southampton, Whiting, London April 14, with mdse., 12 cabin and 269 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. April 29, lat. 47, lon. 39 50, saw an iceberg. May 2, between lon 45 30 and 46 10, and lat. 39, passed from 25 to 30 icebergs. May 6, lat. 42 09, lon. 53 20, spoke ship Minnehaha, from Londonderry for New-York.

Ship Minnehaha, (of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londonderry 33 ds., with iron and 382 passengers to G. & J. Knox & Co. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks; from thence variable winds and thick weather. May 8, lat. 42, lon. 52 40, signalized ship Patrick Henry, from Liverpool for New-York. In lat. 45 30, passed a great many icebergs, some of which were very high. Had one birth and one death on the passage.

Ship Affonso d'Aberque, (Port.,) Marquez, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to order.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with fog.

Below.

Ship Ironsides, Oliver, Liverpool April 14.

Ship Gladiator, from ——.

Ship Antarctic, Morrison, Liverpool April 14.

Also, 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

May 15—Steamers Trade Wind, Daniel Webster, Schr. Geneveva.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Lawrence, from Cadiz for Boston, before reported ashore on Toddy Rock, has been towed off without damage, and arrived at Boston this morning.

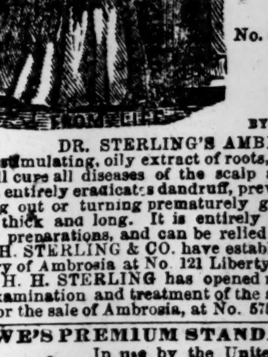
The steamtug Charles Pearson has gone to render assistance to brig A. H. Gordon, from Cape of Good Hope for Boston, ashore at Scituate.

The schr. L. A. Edwards, from New-York, at Baltimore on 16th, had foremast shivered by lightning on Sunday afternoon, when a few miles below the latter port.

LOSS OF THE BRIG MOUNTAINEER.—The brig Mountaineer, of Pugwash, N. S., Capt. West, from Cienfuegos for New-York, with a cargo of molasses, foundered at sea on the 30th ult., in lat. 25, lon. 79 30. All hands were taken on board the Br. brig Iris, Capt. Nelson, and taken into Havana. The M. was of 116 tons register, built in Wallace, N. S., in 1862. Capt. West desires to express his gratitude to Capt. Nelson for the kind attentions shown to himself and crew while on board the Iris.

GREAT DISCOVERY.
HOWARD'S
MAGIC DRY SOAP

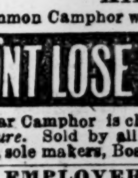
This wonderful article for WASHING clothes, cleaning floors, &c., is offered to the public as the greatest improvement of the age.
It is a simple detergent from France, and does not injure the most delicate fabrics.
One spoonful will do an ordinary washing.
One bottle will make a gallon of washing fluid.
For sale by
MILLER & REED, Nos 426 East Houston-st., 17 Av D, 60 Av. C, 180 Allen-st.
J. B. WHITE, No. 76 Columbia-st.
P. J. PASSMORE, Nos. 32 Catharine-st., and 510 Grand-st.
TADMAN & CO., Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 268 4th-av.
WM. B. EAGER & CO., No. 120 Hudson-st.
A. M. CONKLIN, corner of Broadway and 6th-av.
WM. B. RIKER, No. 353 6th-av.
W. B. PARKIN, No. 471 8th-av.
EIMER & AMEND, No. 193 3d-av.
For sale in Brooklyn by
R. J. DAVIES, Fulton-st.
LEWIS, Myrtle-av., corner Gold-st.
DICKENSON, Atlantic-st.
A. HUDNUT, No. 195 Court-st.



STERLING'S AMBROSIA, FOR THE HAIR. PRICE $1 PER BOX. Containing TWO BOTTLES. H. H. STERLING, & CO., No. 575 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. For Sale BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
H. H. STERLING & CO. have established their manufactory of Ambrosia at No. 121 Liberty-st.
Dr. H. H. STERLING has opened reception rooms for the examination and treatment of the scalp and hair, and also for the sale of Ambrosia, at No. 575 Broadway.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES



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HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York, or DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

KILL MOTHS.
Common Camphor won't, Cedar Camphor will.
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Cedar Camphor is cheap, and fragrant, and durable and *sure*. Sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, sole makers, Boston.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts will please notice that they can be supplied immediately with competent, respectable and well-recommended girls of all nations and professions; Scotch, English, American and Welch nurses and seamstresses; also good laundress; understand fluting and mangling; good cooks, chambermaids and competent waitresses; also smart girls for general housework, and colored girls. Employers will find it to their advantage to favor us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A Primary Election of the XVIth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, May 18, for the purpose of electing three Delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on the 25th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, President.
THOMAS LIVEY, Secretary.

CALEDONIANS.—THE MEMBERS OF THE New-York Caledonian Club are hereby notified to assemble at the Mercer House at 8 o'clock THIS DAY (Tuesday) A. M., for the purpose of receiving the gallant Seventy-ninth Highlanders on their return home.
By order, THOMAS STRANGEWAY, First Chieftain.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS.

The Results of the Elections and Their Lesson.

How Far the Opposition Was Successful.

Is the Emperor's Policy Peaceful or Warlike?

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 12.

Frequent absence from Paris, together with an impression that the absorbing interest of your great war must render you comparatively indifferent to European news, induced me to discontinue a series of letters which (without a signature) had the honor of contributing to the NEW-YORK TIMES some two or three years ago. The war has now lasted so long that the description of its details must probably take up somewhat less space than formerly. French politics are likely to be less dull than they were for many years; and your correspondent, once more a permanent resident in Paris, is anxious to renew his relations with you.

I propose to inaugurate a correspondence, which will now, I hope, be carried on with what the French call an *esprit de suite* by a short general review of the present situation of the Empire, as it appears to me. I have some qualifications for the task, having been a professional observer and chronicler of LOUIS NAPOLEON and his doings ever since December 1851.

The general elections of May 31, 1863, form, in my mind, a decisive epoch from which the second period of the Empire will date. The decrees of November, 1861 and 1862, granting a little more liberty to the Chamber of Deputies, ordering the publication of the debates in the Senate, which, according to the Constitution of 1852, were to be secret, and substituting verbatim reports in the *Moniteur* for the garbled and one-sided summary theretofore in use, betrayed a consciousness on the part of the Emperor that France could not be permanently governed on *coup d'état* principles. But it was reserved for the elections of 1863 to demonstrate that there was a general revival of political feeling throughout the country, and a settled determination on the part of the educated classes to use what few rights they had for the purpose of acquiring more. The "Constitution," which being regarded as a farce, few people had ever taken the trouble to read, was now closely studied. A club of young barristers published a manual of electoral law, exposing the illegal tricks which Prefects and Mayors and subordinate functionaries had been in the habit of practicing with impunity, and the authors announced that they would be found at their offices at certain hours every day, to give gratuitous advice to electors. Eminent statesmen—Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans—who for twelve years had stood aloof from political life, waiting for the Empire to come to an end, suddenly discovered that it was possible for them to serve it without sacrificing their principles. They argued in their consciences that no construction of a political oath could be a sound one which would permanently exclude large classes of citizens from taking part in public affairs; and therefore, while disapproving, as much as ever, the way in which LOUIS NAPOLEON obtained power, and the way in which he used it when obtained, they qualified for candidates by swearing "obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor," with the avowed intention of doing their utmost, by all legal means, to obtain an amendment of that Constitution which they thus swore to obey.

Count DE PERSIGNY, Minister of the Interior, made great preparations to meet the coming storm. He was a bad administrator, a man of careless habits and irritable temper. He had many enemies among his colleagues, and on several occasions had been within an ace of being turned out of office. But his devotion to the dynasty was undoubted, and he succeeded in persuading the Emperor that nobody but himself could "work" the elections. He proceeded to work them in true Bonapartist fashion. Paris was known to be the great centre of opposition, and in spite of the perpetual vociferation of official writers to the contrary, Paris is still the heart as well as the head of France. Accordingly every effort was made to diminish the importance of the Paris constituency, and to rescue, if possible, from the Opposition one or two of the four seats which they had in the last Parliament. It has been calculated that if the election lists were fairly made out, Paris ought now to return sixteen members. But by some extraordinary hocus-pocus, M. DE PERSIGNY and the Prefect of the Seine, between them contrived to make out that while the general population of the city has enormously increased, the electoral population is less than it was six years ago. Paris was therefore divided into only nine electoral districts instead of ten—thus cutting off one member. And these districts were artfully and arbitrarily carved out in the most grotesque manner, with the palpable object of swamping certain quarters of the town known to be be liberal, by grouping them with others not contiguous, in which Governmental opinions were presumed to prevail. For example, Auteuil and Belleville, which you may see by the map lie at almost opposite extremities of the town, were clapped into one district, in the hope that it would be impossible, at a short notice, and in the absence of the liberty of public meeting for electors residing so far apart, utter strangers to each other, and widely different in their habits and pursuits, to agree upon the choice of a candidate.

But these miserable manœuvres were destined to meet with signal and ignominious defeat. The intelligence of the Paris electors triumphed over every obstacle. The entire opposition list was returned, and that by enormous majorities. I shall never forget the scene on the Boulevards on the evening of that 1st of June, when the second editions of the evening papers made it known that MM. THIERS, EMILE OLLIVIER, JULES FAVRE, PICARD, HAVIN, DARIMON, GUEROULT, JULES SIMON and EUGENE PELLETAN were members for Paris. Every man who bought a paper was in an instant the centre of a group, and forced, as it were, to read it out aloud. People laughed, and danced, and cried for joy. Utter strangers shaking hands with and embracing each other. It was felt that a step never to be retraced (unless in the case of another revolution) had been made toward the peaceable and orderly emancipation of France from despotic rule. It is the general opinion that if the result

SEE NINTH PAGE---SUPPLEMENT.

of the Paris elections could have been known before the close of the polls in the provinces, the stimulus given to the Liberal party would have been such as to cause many more Government defeats. But, the elections being simultaneous all over the country, this could not be. As it was, almost all the great towns were carried by the Opposition. Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, Lille, &c., returned Liberal members, and Bordeaux—where the most unscrupulous means were resorted to by the Prefect—only returned the Government candidate by a measuring cast majority. The result of the elections was that the historical minority of "five," which did battle for freedom in the Corps Legislatif, was increased to upward of thirty. Even numerically speaking, this augmentation was of immense importance, but the moral effect was infinitely greater. There is no doubt that M. DE PERSIGNY and other Ministers, advised the Emperor to take the bull by the horns, and try another *coup d'état*. They told him that his liberal decrees of '61 and '62 were a mistake; that the liberal movement which had now assumed such alarming proportions would assuredly go on unless boldly put a stop to, and that its continuance would be incompatible with his dynasty. A plan was actually on foot for disfranchising Paris, on the ground that it was a notorious hot-bed of revolution, and that its prosperity being owing to central expenditure produced by taxes paid by the whole country, it was not fair that the Capital should exercise a preponderating political influence. It was argued, with some plausibility, that the reasons used to justify the deprivation of Paris of an elective Municipal Council, and the administration of the immense city funds by the Emperor's nominees, would equally justify the political disfranchisement of Paris—and in sooth, for that matter, so I think they would. But the Emperor was too wise to listen to these sophisms. He felt that a great lesson had been given him by his people; and although he did not like it, and took no pains to conceal his ill-humor and disappointment in private conversation, yet he felt that the lesson must not be disregarded. So instead of making a *coup d'état*, he dismissed M. DE PERSIGNY, and resolved to put up with his new Parliament.

A long vacation followed. Upon the principle of putting off the evil day, the Emperor (just as he had allowed the old Parliament to expire by effluxion of time, although it was strongly urged by the liberal press that the decrees of '61 and '62, ought logically to have been followed by a dissolution,) refrained from convening the new Corps Legislatif until the very eve of the expiration of the six months' delay allowed by law.

The *verification des pouvoirs*, i. e., the scrutiny as to the validity of the elections, laid bare the system of impudent fraud and palpable illegality, which, since Dec. 2, 1851, has rendered all elections a farce. It was proved that the laws for protecting the secrecy of the ballot-box were habitually disregarded in the country districts. The Mayors opened the poll before the legal hour, in order to make their own creatures scrutineers, and to exclude independent electors from all possibility of surveillance. They neglected to provide locks for the ballot-box, and instead of leaving it during the night in legal custody, constantly took it home to their own houses. It was distinctly proven, in some cases, that Mayors took opposition votes out of the box, and put those of Government candidates in. And there is every presumption that this kind of thing must have happened very often, because there was nothing to prevent it—because the orders of the Prefects to the Mayors were in effect that their duty was to succeed at any rate, and because the code of official morality inculcated by the *coup d'état* was thoroughly corrupt and dishonest. These things were often suspected before, but never so fully proved as now. And yet—(I have it from the mouth of members of the Chamber)—the Opposition abstained, from prudential considerations, from exposing more than a mere sample of the frauds of which they had abundant proofs. They well knew that the majority would never condemn the means by which they themselves were elected, and they feared to provoke the Government to resort to the recommended *coup d'état*, if it should be pressed too hard.

The substantial success of the Opposition was that it obtained from the Ministerial Bench such a disavowal of the malpractices in question that they can never be resorted to again, to the same extent, at least, as they have been heretofore.

The *vérification des pouvoirs* lasted till Christmas, and the debate on the address did not come on till after New-Year's day. The bench of ministerial orators had sustained an irreparable loss in the death of M. BILLAULT, the only man in the Government ranks capable of doing battle with such parliamentary *athletes* as THIERS, BERRYER and JULES FAVRE. M. ROUHER, the new Minister of State, a good administrator and a sound political economist, proved himself lamentably unequal to his task as a parliamentary speaker. He lost his temper when attacked by the Opposition, threatened that the Emperor might, perhaps, withdraw the liberty which he had given, and made a now celebrated but unhappy comparison, because it betrays a want of confidence in that universal suffrage upon which the empire is based, between the Opposition members and the destructive insect called the *termite*, (white ant,) which silently and unsuspectedly undermines an edifice, until one day it falls with a crash.

The Duke de MORNY, who by the Emperor's appointment presides in the Assembly, is a man of tact and sound judgment, and can be gentlemanly when he likes. Toward the "five," in the last Parliament, he often acted the part of a bully, roughly interrupting them and hounding on a servile majority to put them down by clamor. But he felt that in the face of men so much his superiors as THIERS and BERRYER, who even their opponents desired to hear, were it from mere curiosity, such conduct would not answer, and therefore he overwhelmed them with civility. They both made speeches, which produced a great effect upon the country and strengthened the Liberal movement. Of course, I do not forget that the Opposition is by no means homogeneous, and that the Legitimist BERRYER, the Orleanist THIERS, the Republican EUGENE PELLETAN, and the revolutionary BONAPARTIST GUEROULT, could not act together in any ministry. But they are all agreed in this, that liberty is the one great thing to be struggled for at present. Their coalition tends to that object alone, and the very differences which exist among them as to ulterior views is one of the strongest reasons why the Empire, if wisely advised, might safely grant the liberty desired.

The recent elections for two districts in Paris consequent upon the option of MM. JULES FAVRE and HAVIN to sit for country places, in which they were also returned, have annoyed the Government even more than the general elections in May and June. MM CARNOT and GARNIER PAGES, who were returned for Paris on the 21st of March last, were both members of the Provisional Government, and it is objected that their election signified a dangerous relapse of public opinion into republican ideas. Rumors of a *coup d'état* were again very rife after their election; but these rumors have now subsided, and I do not think there is any danger of the Emperor's entering upon a reactionary course.

I must confess that practically France enjoys a great deal more liberty than she did a few years ago. The restrictions now existing are for the most part of a very harassing nature, which do not substantially interfere with the diffusion of free opinion. The "warnings" to newspapers are not often followed by any harsher measure, and it is astonishing how soon they forget their admonitions, and return to the charge. Nothing can be more absurd than the prohibition against abridging or analyzing parliamentary speeches, but as long as the text is published, journalists will find out a way to call public attention to the most salient parts. The present Minister of Public Instruction, M. DURUY, a liberal man and very much disliked on account of his liberality, by the clerical party, has authorized public lectures by literary men, which were obstinately prohibited by his predecessor. The Emperor, unfortunately, continues to maintain the temporal power in Rome, but in spite of all the influence of the priests with the Empress, he has certainly done nothing lately to strengthen the Ultramontanes in France.

The great question of the hour is whether the Emperor's policy is peaceful or warlike, and I have a very strong opinion that it is on the whole peaceful. I think the course of his conduct for the last year shows this. There was a very strong impression in the Autumn that he could not possibly put up with the insulting answer of Russia to his remonstrances on behalf of Poland, and it was said that he would lose prestige in the eyes of the army and the country if he did not redeem M. BILLAULT'S promise to do something "effectual" for Poland. But when the Emperor found that England would not join him in a war, he cleverly started the "red herring" of the Congress which he knew well enough was out of the question, but which has admirably answered his purpose of creating a diversion and shifting responsibility from his shoulders. I do not mean to say that he has not, to some extent, lost prestige both at home and abroad. I think he has. People know now practically that he is wisely capable of eating his leek without many wry faces, when he finds he cannot have his own way. Many people fancied that the refusal of the Congress must surely lead to a general war this Spring, but now all thoughts of such a thing seem to have evaporated. The Emperor would not, I think, be at any time averse to a war, if he could see his way clearly to rapid success. But I do not think he will do anything rash. He is not so young as he was, and has a taste for a quiet life. The Italian war, while it enabled him to say that he is a real soldier, tried his nerves and sickened him of personal command. At present I do not think he will undertake any European war unless England joins him, and of that there is small chance. The prevalent feeling of France is in favor of peace at almost any price. That results from all the reports of the Prefects and the debates in the Senate and Corps Legislatif. The report on the budget, which appears in the *Moniteur* of this day, strongly insists on the necessity of peace. The Emperor, knowing that the country would desert him if he were to plunge into a war which should turn out to be long and disastrous, has the strongest motives for keeping the peace. His paramount object is to die quietly in the Tuileries and leave his throne to his son. As I heard a deputy observe yesterday: "The Emperor looks upon the whole world as so much manure for his dynasty."

With these general remarks to lay a foundation, I hope in future to keep you "posted up" in French affairs nearly every week. PARISIAN.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Cairo—Paducah—Union City—Columbus—Fort Pillow—Forrest's Raid—Gen. Brayman, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

I observe that some of the Eastern papers are still discussing the subject of FORREST'S recent raid into Western Kentucky, and censuring the Commandant of the Union forces in the District of Cairo—Gen. BRAYMAN. I notice likewise that it has been under discussion in the Senate, and one of the grave members of that august body actually supposed that Fort Pillow was at Paducah, until corrected by another member a little better posted in geography. During my peregrinations last week, I encountered an intelligent gentleman, who is posted in matters in that district, in Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois, as well as in military affairs. From him I obtained information which is of public interest, and which will also place the conduct of the Commander at Cairo in its true light before the country.

The military district of Cairo embraces the following forts: Paducah, Cairo, Columbus, Hickman, Island No. 10 and Union City. The distance between the extreme points is about one hundred and sixty miles. On the 20th of March, when Gen. BRAYMAN assumed command, the following garrisons were at the various posts: Paducah, 408; Cairo, 231; Columbus, 998; Hickman, 51; Island No. 10, 162; Union City, 479—making an aggregate of 2,329. Three-fourths of these were colored troops, many of whom had not been mustered into service. Of the white force, nearly one-half at the posts on the river were acting as Provost-Marshals' guards, or were on other detached service. This, of course, would leave but a small number for movements. The fortifications at Cairo, at which place and Mound City near by was at least ten million dollars' worth of Government property—had been neglected and become almost useless, guns dismounted, or otherwise unfit for service. Paducah is fifty miles above Cairo, on the Ohio, which it commands, and, in the enemy's hands, neither the Cumberland or Tennessee would be of any use to us. Mound City, which is eight miles from Cairo, also on the Ohio, is the great naval depot for the Western gunboat fleet, where they receive their ammunition, stores, &c. Public property to the value of $5,000,000 is constantly kept there. It was garrisoned by about fifty men of the Veteran Reserve Corps. There were gunboats in the river, however. Cairo itself is the head of supplies for the army and navy of the Southwest. Columbus and Island No. 10 are both strongly fortified, and both command the Mississippi, as we all will remember before their capture. Union City is twenty-four miles inland, and of no importance except as being a railroad point.

Such was the condition of affairs, when on the 23d of March, the commanding officer at Paducah, Col. HICK, and at Union City, Col. HAWKINS, telegraphed that armed bands had appeared in their neighborhood. On the same evening Col. HAWKINS reported FORREST at Jackson, sixty miles from him, with 7,000 men, and asked for reinforcements, as he expected to be attacked within twenty-four hours.

At that time Gen. BRAYMAN had a disposable force under his own command, at Cairo, of not over 150 men. It would not do to withdraw the garrisons of Paducah or Columbus, for they were in about in as much danger of an attack as Union City, and even up to that time it was not certain whether FORREST would attack Paducah or Union City first.

It so happened that Gen. VEACH'S brigade, amounting to some 2,000 men, arrived at Cairo, bound up the Tennessee. They were waiting transportation, which had to come from St. Louis, and Gen. BRAYMAN obtained permission to use them if necessary. Meanwhile Gen. SHERMAN telegraphed to start Gen. VEACH'S command at once up the Tennessee. But it was impossible to do this immediately for the want of boats.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, Gen. BRAYMAN became convinced that Union City would be the first point of FORREST'S attacks. Boats were impressed, and by 10 o'clock the expedition started. Col. HAWKINS was telegraphed to that reinforcements were on the way. A battery was added at Columbus; but on arriving within six miles of Union City, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, information was received that a surrender had taken place at 11, and that the garrison had been immediately marched southwest. While going out from Columbus, another dispatch was received from Gen. SHERMAN, directing Gen. BRAYMAN not to divert the troops bound up the Tennessee on account of the presence of FORREST. At 3 the next morning, Gen. VEACH'S men were turned over to him again, ready to proceed on their destination. It was the intention of Gen. BRAYMAN to save Union City, and bring in the garrison, but the surrender, which is regarded by all as premature, defeated this object. The attacking force was about 1,500, without artillery, while the garrison numbered nearly 500, within intrenchments. The rebels had been three times repulsed, and the garrison had lost but one man killed and wounded when the flag came down.

Paducah was attacked about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th. Gen. VEACH'S men were then embarking on their transports, in pursuance of Gen. SHERMAN'S orders. Of the 150 available men at Cairo it was not deemed safe that they should be moved while FORREST was in striking distance of the immense depot of public stores there. How Paducah was defended by Col. HICKS and his gallant men is well known. Speaking of the colored troops under his command, Col. HICKS in his official report, says, "I have been one of those men who have never had much confidence in colored troops fighting, but these doubts are now all removed, for they fought as bravely as any troops in the fort." Paducah, as a rebel town, and in being shelled and partially destroyed, it got no more than its deserts. In fact Western Kentucky is under the control of the rebels. They are killing, robbing, and driving out the Union men. They receive arms from FORREST, while the Unionists, until the recent order of Gen. BRAYMAN, allowing them to purchase, were almost wholly unarmed. The rebels *swear* that the loyal men shall take no part in the approaching election, and unless the permission to them to procure arms is continued, they will carry out their threats. The Union men have already commenced operations. They take no prisoners, but woe to the bushwhackers that fall into their hands. With the countenance of the National officers, they promise to set Western Kentucky right in a few months—and they will do it!

FORREST'S force, with which he attacked Paducah, is estimated, by military men, at 6,500. Being all cavalry, as a matter of course, our infantry would make a poor show of chasing them, even if they were in numbers equal.

Some find fault with the shelling of Paducah; but their sympathies might as well be expended upon Charleston. The rebels occupied the houses and fired upon the gunboats and the fort. A specimen of chivalry was exhibited here. The women and children were directed to retire under the river bank and thus be out of harm's way. The rebel sharpshooters mingled with them, and from this cover wounded several men on the gunboats!

On the 20th, Gen. BRAYMAN received dispatches that FORREST was approaching Columbus. He immediately gathered up what few troops could be had, and went to its relief. The rebels appeared before the place, but no serious attack was made. The small garrison of Hickman was brought in.

In regard to Fort Pillow, about which so many mistakes have been made, it may be well to say that it is on the Mississippi, 170 miles below Cairo, and in the Memphis Military District. On the 13th of April, Gen. SHEPLEY arrived at Cairo, and reported Fort Pillow probably taken by the rebels. Gen. BRAYMAN telegraphed Gen. SHERMAN the facts, adding that troops had just arrived, with which he would go down and assist the garrison, or retake the fort if it had surrendered. He was told not to send any men from Cairo to Fort Pillow; to let Gen. HURLBUT take care of that quarter; that troops arriving at Cairo might reinforce temporarily Paducah and Columbus, but should be held ready to move up the Tennessee; that the principal object of FORREST was to divert these troops, and thus prevent our concentrating.

There are some other notes in relation to Gen. SHERMAN'S ideas respecting FORREST'S stay in Western Kentucky—trade regulations—supplying the rebels—smuggling across the Ohio—the massacre at Fort Pillow, in relation to which Gen. BRAYMAN procured some twenty-five affidavits before the Committee on the Conduct of the War came down—disloyalty in Southern Illinois, and other matters of a cognate nature, which I will write out and forward.

GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

A terrific gale swept over Lake Michigan, and the western shore is lined with wrecks for the distance of 100 miles. In the vicinity of this city there are seven schooners, one barge and one propeller, "high and dry," except two or three, which have gone to pieces. At Milwaukee there are several beached, and occasionally one between here and there. The amount of damage is quite large, although most of the vessels will be got off. This is the second heavy gale this Spring attended with serious marine disasters. The season commenced rather inauspicious for the underwriters.

Three regiments of hundred days' men are nearly full in this City. The whole levy, it is supposed, will be completed within the week. These new men ought now to be garrisoning Washington, so that the veterans there could go to the front.

Our Common Council difficulties are likely to come to a close. One of the Democratic Aldermen has published a card—coming out from "the foul party." He avows that he is a War Democrat, but finds that he cannot act with his party and for his adopted country at the same time, and therefore will no longer affiliate with the Copperheads of the council. This gives the Unionists a majority of ten. He is a German and stands by the principles of DOUGLAS.

The Anniversary of the Christian Commission.

The anniversary of the Christian Commission was held on Sunday evening in the Academy of Music, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. W. E. DODGE, Esq., opened the meeting by proposing the well-known hymn

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

which was then sung by the whole audience. Prayer was offered by Bishop MCILVANE, of Ohio. After which Mr. DODGE stated that the object of the meeting was not to present statistics of the past operations of the Christian Commission, but to make a direct appeal to the people in behalf of the wounded soldiers, who at the present moment are suffering terribly on the field, and in the hospitals, for want of those stores and attentions which it is the object of the commission to afford. We have come here, said he, to forget ourselves for a few hours, and to consider what we can do to alleviate the sufferings of our brethren who have so nobly sacrificed everything for us.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of this City, was then introduced. After a few touching allusions to the dying words of the lamented Gen. RICE, whose funeral sermon he had preached in the afternoon, he said that the Christian Commission had a twofold object in view—care of the physical wants of the soldiers, and care of their spiritual necessities. It was the duty of the agents of the commission to bind up the wounds; to bring the cup of cold water to moisten the lips of the wounded and the dying; and it was also their duty to administer solace to the parting soul. If he had been invited to speak ten days ago, he would have been moved to give his hearers his personal impressions of his recent visit to the army. He thought that a look at the army as it lay in camp, calmly awaiting the order to march forth to battle was worth ten years of peaceful life. It was now a solemn thought to him that so recently he had shaken hands with Generals and privates, some of whom had fallen, and others of whom were still exposed to all the perils of the field of battle. He spoke of the solemnity which pervaded the army, of the deep religious sentiment which everywhere prevailed among the officers and privates. In this connection he paid a well-deserved tribute to the fidelity of the army chaplains in the performance of their duties, and described several touching scenes which passed under his own eye in the rude log chapels or mission tents when he preached to the soldiers or prayed with them. Dr. ADAMS then adverted in fitting terms to the sufferings endured by wounded soldiers in the field of battle, and alluded to our inability to form an adequate conception of a field after the battle has closed, and the dead and wounded lie together on the ground waiting to be cared for. In the fight of last Tuesday, he remarked, the brigade of Gen. RICE, which went into the fight 1,800 strong, lost over 800 men. The terrible Wilderness was strewn with the dead and dying. We need men to proceed at once to their assistance, to administer to their bodily necessities, and to whisper words of consolation to the parting spirit, to receive the messages of love and last words to distant friends, and to do all, in short, which can be done to alleviate the sufferings of our brave defenders.

Dr. ADAMS said he had been struck with the earnest religious spirit which characterized the army, and he was convinced that most of them who fell were prepared to die. These men had consecrated themselves with such solemn earnestness to the cause of their country, needed but a few moments of such concentrated feeling as the approach of death compels to make their peace with God. Dr. ADAMS closed with a fervent prayer for victory and peace.

The next speaker was Dr. KIRK of Boston. His remarks were in the same strain. He alluded to the nobility and holiness of the present war for the Union, and said that when Sumter was fired upon there was no ground for question between peace and war. The nation's conscience led the people forth to battle for freedom and justice. It was a man's duty to kill his own father, if that father put himself on the other side. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the bravery and the virtue to the men who have left home and kindred for the sake of the old flag. He proceeded to show how necessarily inadequate were the Government preparations for the care of the spiritual welfare of the soldiers, and how the Christian Commission supplied the deficiencies. But at the present time it was our duty to save the lives of our soldiers who were wounded, and he urged upon the meeting the necessity of giving liberally, both men and money for this noble purpose.

Mr. G. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, after a letter had been read, giving in detail the arrangements which had been made by the commission for the care of the wounded, made an eloquent appeal to the meeting to raise $100,000 for the commission. While the collection was being taken, Mr. ASPINWALL read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the objects and labors of the Christian Commission, eminently commend themselves to the Patriotism and Christianity of our Country.

Resolved, That the men who are periling life, and health, and fortune, for the preservation of our country, should receive the full-hearted Christian sympathy and support of the people of this land.

Resolved, That in these ministrations of mercy the wants and claims of the thousands who, in the providence of God, are committed to our hands as prisoners of war, should not be overlooked or neglected. To care for such is peculiarly in accordance with the precepts and example of our Divine Lord, whose name we bear and in whose service we are engaged.

Resolved, That it be urged upon all our churches and citizens that their prayers, and contributions and efforts be given promptly and without stint to the work so wisely commenced and so effectually carried on by the Christian Commission.

Gen. ANDERSON rose and said; "I second these resolutions with all my heart." They were then passed unanimously.

At this moment a telegram was handed to Mr. STUART, who, after glancing at it, remarked that it contained good news from the army, and that if a large collection were taken up he would read it.

Rev. Mr. DURYEA was then called upon for a speech. After a little hesitation he complied, and spoke eloquently for above half an hour on the topic which is uppermost in the minds of the people.

Mr. STUART, at the conclusion of his remarks, announced that the amount subscribed was between $20,000 and $30,000, and he hoped it would be made up to $100,000 before to-morrow night.

The telegram announcing that Gen. SHERIDAN had shaken hands with Gen. BUTLER was then read, and the meeting was appropriately closed with the hymn:

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Suggestions to the Women of New-York.

WHO ARE INVITED TO A MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing that there is a great difference of opinion respecting the requsites or the luxuries of life, as well as difference of means which makes an expenditure that is scarcely perceptible to one purse, create a serious void in another; feeling that the interests of our country are the same to every individual, and that the ostentatious, thoughtless, and extravagant will, when the long-prayed for blessing of peace returns to us, be as much benefited as they who have borne the struggle with self-denial and labor; feeling also that there can be no loyal league or true union unless all place themselves on a just level, it is suggested that such ladies as truly and earnestly are willing to deny selfish indulgence and vanity, willing to be estimated for the adornments of mind and heart, rather than the variety and brilliancy of their attire; who desire the permanent and real good of their country, and acknowledging the fearful race of luxury and folly which has brought its inhabitants to the terrible civil war, are ready to turn aside from all participation in and encouragement of such courses, to pursue a sober, thoughtful, sensible mode of life, conducive to the moral and mental elevation of all classes, for all time to come; not only willing to refrain for the present from adding to stores of luxuries already burdensome, with the thought that in a few years, or perhaps months, it may be easy to return to the same style of living at less cost; but in the hope that when the brave men who have laid down their lives and healths for the country, shall have ended their work, the women may, by united and persevering will, in encouraging home industry and art, place the restored Union on a basis of greater independence than ever. To this end it is proposed that the loyal ladies resolve not to purchase expensive imported articles of dress, to offer high prices for the best American manufactures; not to wear freely or constantly such expensive clothing as they may at present possess, but to prefer simple and inexpensive goods for daily wear, trusting to the graces of deportment and intellect to establish their position in society, and to reserve those elegant garments as festive attire for many years till our own country shall be able to supply them.

Our worthy grandmothers were not ashamed to own one best silk dress for the holiday occasions of twenty years, and to leave it to be cherished, with the memory of their household virtues, by their children.

Many ladies have sufficient valuable apparel to serve for a life time if carefully used; and it will evince a generous feeling toward those whose extravagance has not made them equally well provided, to abstain from producing a contrast by constant display in dress.

To refrain from the purchase of silk, velvet, diamonds, feathers and lace, during the continuance of the war, is a very slight sacrifice, one which any loyal and right-hearted American woman ought to be ashamed not to have made long before being forced to do it by the state of the currency rather than from sympathy with the sorrow and suffering around them. So long as their purses remained full, too many residents of New-York feasted and frolicked, as usual, regarding the roar of the battle-field as distant thunder, pausing to give sums to the soldiers, it is true, but in how many cases on an average, was the act of charity one of self-denial, and how often have the needs of the soldier furnished opportunity for ill-gotten wealth in all the ramifications of shoddy?

Let the American women make it a matter of principle as well as feeling. Let them resolve not to purchase imported cosmetics, embroideries, ready-made lingerie or millinery; to banish from the table imported sauces, preserves and fruits; trusting that when the head of the family dispenses with foreign wines and cigars, health and comfort may be equally promoted by the varied productions of our native land, aided only by the tea, coffee and sugar which long use has rendered indispensable. The women of New-York have shown great readiness to exert themselves in various ways for the benefit of the soldiers, and it is to be hoped the zeal which has done so much, may be evinced by leaving undone whatever is prejudicial to the best interests of the country. How useless, if not cruel, to minister bountifully to the comfort of a man because he exposes his life to maintain the Government of his country; and yet to encourage anything that hinders or weakens the resources of that Government, and forces hundreds more to suffer and die. Why cannot the women take the field for their country's interests as determinately as GRANT and HANCOCK? Let them say:

"We propose" conscientiously to keep every cent we possibly can, in our own country.

"We propose" not to cavil at the taxes and depreciation of currency which are forced on us by our country's troubles.

"We propose" not to permit any disloyal or depreciating discourse on the Government.

"We propose" by a thoughtful consideration of our duties to our country and to society, to promote moderation, honesty and contentment in all classes; and so may we deserve and enjoy the peace which, when it comes, will come bought at a nameless cost.

Is this too much to be said by those who sit tranquilly at home, when the strong, the good and the brave propose to give every thought, energy and breath, for the cause? A LOYAL WOMAN.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 10,871 for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Dwight Townsend. Also, Certificate No. 10,590, for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Richard Schell, owned by the undersigned. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificates. Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to
PETERS & PROBST, No. 13 Broad-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS from the United States Treasury for five thousand ($5,000) dollars, No. 25,641, due may 23, 1864. All persons are cautioned against the purchase or negotiation of the same as payment thereof has been stopped. Whoever will return the same to No. 113 Liberty-st. will be liberally rewarded. R. H. MANNING.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.

$300 REWARD—FOR CONVICTION OF thief and recovery of HARNESS, BRIDLES and other horse equipments stolen on Wednesday night from stable No. 95 West 28th-st., or a proportionate reward for the return of property.
J. S. YOUNG,
Chief Detective Force, Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 600 BROADWAY—SOLE AGENCY IN New-York for the celebrated Kelley's Island Catawba Wine—for sale in any quantity, and guaranteed pure. This wine has invariably taken the first premium for five years past, in competition with all other wines.
OTIS FIELD & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.
COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:
When enlisting for one year in the navy $100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy .. $200
When enlisting for Marine Corps $300
ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.
Grade.
First or Orderly Sergeant .... $20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each .... 17 per month.
Corporals .... 13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers .... 12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard .... 13 per month.
Privates at Sea .... 14 50 per month.
Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.
The rates of wages are as follows:
First class Firemen .... $30 per month.
Second-class Firemen .... 25 per month.
Coal-passers .... 18 per month.
Seamen .... 18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen .... 14 per month.
Landsmen .... 12 per month.
Boys .... 10 per month.
Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.
The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.
All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.
All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.
CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down $300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional 100 00
Total $400 00
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 9, 1864.
FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.
Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, JR., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.
JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWENTY SURGEONS, for duty in Washington, D. C.; pay, $100 per month. If recommended by well known medical men they will be accepted and forwarded without the usual examination. Apply to the Medical Director, U. S. A., No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
At a meeting of members held at Clinton Hall, 13th inst., Mr. Chas. H. Swords was unanimously nominated for President. On declining to be a candidate for re-election, the following ticket was then nominated by acclamation:
FOR PRESIDENT,
ROBERT WALKER IRWIN, with Henry Eyre.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS T. HAZARD, with Lawton Bros.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
WILLIAM BELDEN, with Courtney & Mills.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,
A. JUDSON STONE, with N. E. James & Co.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. EDWARDS, with Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
FOR DIRECTORS,
EDWIN P. WEED, with Lathrop, Ludington & Co.
S. SEABURY GUION, with Williams & Guion.
NATHANIEL D. WHITE, with C. H. Meday.
ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, with Stanton, Sheldon & Co.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED, with Lawrence & Baldwin.
WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON, with D. Moffatt & Co.
SAMUEL B. LYON, with Ogden & Blewett.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE:
JOSEPH H. LECOUR, Chairman.
FREDERICK WHITE, FRANK W. BALLARD,
JAMES PETRIC, C. E. KING SHERMAN,
E. COOPER DEDERER, FRANK SHEPHERD.
Friends of the above ticket are invited to meet at Curet's, No. 764 Broadway, every evening until the election.
J. C. PARSONS,
A. S. SWORDS,
PETER G. LECOUR,
WM. H. HANFORD,
SAM'L J. POLLOCK,
Executive Committee.
Election TUESDAY, May 17. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MERCANTIE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
1864.
FOR PRESIDENT.
THEODORE H. VULTEEE,
With American Exchange Bank.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
PETER VOORHIS, with Panama Railroad Company.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
ANTON A. RAVEN, with Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY.
E. V. P. BESSON, with Besson, Camerden & Co.
FOR TREASURER.
ROYAL PHELPS WILBUR, with Maitland, Phelps & Co.
FOR DIRECTORS.
DANIEL M. JARVIS, with E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.
THOMAS H. CULLEN, with Sprague, Cooper & Colburn.
H. L. BOARDMAN, with Henry DeCordova & Co.
T. J. MAGUIRE, with Lanman & Kemp.
GEO. W. FORTMAYER, with Robert Colgate & Co.
FREDERICK M. PECK, with Tiffany & Co.
ALBERT E. MERCHANT, with U. S. Appraisers.
ELECTION, TUESDAY, May 17. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Headquarters at the JONES HOUSE, No. 734 Broadway, open every evening. Friends of the above ticket are invited to be present.
CHARLES OSGOOD, JAMES H. PERCIVAL,
ALEX. RHIND, A. B. VALENTINE,
PETER J. BARRY, MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE.
THAD. V. TABER, THEO J. HUSTED,
W. H. MARVINE, DAN'L W. BERDAN.
Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
MAY 10, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at two o'clock P. M.
There will be an exhibtion of the pupils on the occasion, which the LIFE MEMBERS are particularly invited to witness.
The Hudson River Railroad trains from Chambers-street, at 12 and 1 o'clock, will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF BUTCHERS, CHANDLERS, tallow and grease melters, provision packers, and every man interested in the above trades within the City limits, will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Citizens' Protective Union, and also to take into consideration the extraordinary and arbitrary course of the City Inspector and other officials, touching the above trades.
W. C. HALL, President.
D. F. BUTCHER, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY-SIX GOVERNORS of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, the 17th inst. Polls open at 12 o'clock M.
F. A. CONKLING, Secretary pro tem.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging in Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.
For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
For flagging Thirty-second-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
For flagging east side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets, and in Fifty-fifth-street, south side, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Also, the lots on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Ward numbers 1,063 and 3,218 to 3,228, all inclusive.
Also, all the lots at the south side of Fifty-fifth-street to the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, from the south-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.
Also, those three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., known as Ward numbers 471, 474, and 478.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, LOREN JONES, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 6, 1864.

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:
SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him, to the said commissioners.
In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M. during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges. JNO. J. GORMAN, President.
CHARLES P. KNAPP, R. P. H. ABELL, Clerks.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will hold a final meeting in Room No. 12, City Hall, on TUESDAY next, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., for the consideration of the complaints made by the City Inspector, in relation to the fat-boiling establishments within the City. All persons interested will please attend.
PETER MASTERSON,
JAMES M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 27, 1864.
CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st; $150 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST and latest styles first-class carriages, viz.: Fine shifting-top buggies, two seats, half-tops; also, Germantowns, extension-tops, family Rockaways and family carriages, road wagons of all descriptions, warranted equal to any manufactured. Persons in want of carriages are invited to call and examine the above stock, as it is the largest and best selected assortment of carriages in New-York. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway, and 16 Crosby-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. JOHN F. TALLMAN, will on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
On and after THURSDAY, May 19, the ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to points West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN IN MACHINERY.—Will be sold in Philadelphia by auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, to close an estate, all the machinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, consisting of grounding, glazing and printing machines, &c., with a great variety of patterns for printing by machinery on hand. Will be sold together or in detail. A fine opportunity is now offered to go into the business successfully in Philadelphia, as there is but one factory in the city, the owners of which are doing a splendid business and are coining money. ISAAC PUGH, No. 407 Walnut-st.; or WILLIAM CRURY, 22d and Callowhill sts.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street.
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.
Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.
Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:
NEW YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth.
BOSTON: Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank. Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA: Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers. E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker.
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 338 3d av.,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Subscriptions to the above loan are now received on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHARD KELLY, President.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.
All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.
U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.
COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY,
Has on hand for immediate delivery an assortment of these Bonds—one-eighth of one per cent. allowed buyers.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

J. N. PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
are prepared to furnish the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS of the United States to parties desiring to invest. A commission of ONE-EIGHTH per cent. will be allowed to all applicants.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books of the full and scrip shares will be closed at the close of business on the 12th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 28th inst. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INS. CO., No. 92 Broadway.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:
STEPH. CAMBRELENG, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
ROBERT SCHELL, JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JACOB REESE, JNO. W. MERSEREAU,
JAMES S. SANDFORD, WM. REMSEN,
HENRY M. TABER, THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOHN PENFOLD, AMOS ROBBINS,
STEPHEN HYATT, LEBBEUS B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM, JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOSEPH FOULKE, WM. H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY, FRED'K SCHUCHARDT.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE was appointed Assistant Secretary. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph, Independent Telegraph, United States Telegraph, } for sale.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale. U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold wholesale, at 2 to 4½ per cent. discount, by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL

REDEMPTION OF $2,000,000
SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY FUND BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds," of the County of New York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $2,000,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY REDEMPTION BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,000,000 of "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds" of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7, and as amended by Chapter 11 of the laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved May 4, 1864.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, commencing on the first day of November, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from June 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1864.

THE AMERICAN
COAL OIL STEAM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Company for a limited number, say 50,000 shares, will be opened on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for a day only, at the Company's office, No 33 Pine-st., New-York. The shares are $5 each, upon which 10 per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscription. The Company are the owners of Shaw & Linton's Patent for Generating Steam with Coal Oil or other Combustible Fluids. A pamphlet, embodying the report of the three Chief Engineers of the Navy to the Department at Washington, also the Charter of the Company and other valuable information, can be obtained upon application at the office of the Company.

OFFICERS.
President, DAVID B. TURNER.
Treasurer, H. HOLTHAUSEN.
Secretary, JOHN L. LINTON.
TRUSTEES.
H. HOLTHAUSEN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York,
JAS. L. HARWAY, of Partridge & Harway,
HENRY RANDEL, of Randel & Baremore,
WM. G. SMITH, of Sutton, Smith & Co.,
GEO. B. SARGENT,
JOHN L. LINTON (Patentee),
DAVID B. TURNER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President Bank of North America.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000
By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
A. W. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the undersigned to form an incorporated company, under and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof, for the purpose of transacting the business of Insurance, that is to say, to make insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, and that the principal office for the transaction of the business of said company will be located in the City of New-York.
Dated at the City of New-York this Twenty-ninth day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,
GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
JAMES W. TRASK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
JACOB FINK.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York., on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.
Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.
W. A. WHEELER, WM. C. BROWN. } Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864 at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May, until the 6th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, MORRIS FRANKLIN was unanimously reëlected President; ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President, and Wm. H. Beers, Actuary.
WM. H. BEERS, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
GOLD ORE
MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
SHARES, 25,000. PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.
ISSUED IN PAYMENT OF PROPERTY, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENTS.
$50,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES D. FISH, President of the Marine Bank.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank.
WILLIAM A. COBB, President of the Fulton Insurance Company.
WM. L. CORTELYOU, Assistant Secretary of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company.
CHARLES O. MORRIS, of White, Morris & Co., Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.
WILBURT F. HERBERT, of Herbert & Hunter, No, 74 Wall-st.
CHARLES H. TODD, late of Taylor & Todd, No. 78 Cedar-st.
DAVID S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.
SAMUEL EDDY, Morristown, N. J.
PRESIDENT,
CHARLES H. TODD.
TREASURER AND BANKER,
CHARLES O. MORRIS.
SECRETARY,
DAVID S. DUNCOMB.
COUNSEL,
S. E. CHURCH, ESQ., No. 200 Broadway.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT.
ALFRED THOMSON, ESQ., Central City, Colorado.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., N.Y.

This company is organized to work the Thomson and Talbot mines, situated 25? feet northwest of the "Consolidated Gregory Company's Works," and those of Lee, Judd & Lee, in the Gregory district, midway between the Gregory and Bates lodes, and comprising 900 feet of *thoroughly developed and worked property*, on the parallel Bledsoe and Louisa lodes, with mill site, building, tools, ores, &c., and also 600 feet of first-class lodes, undeveloped, in the immediate vicinity.

The shafts have been sunk through the cap to the depth of 165 feet, and the abundance and rich quality of the ores fully proved by assay and actual working. Being but fourteen feet apart, the two lodes may be worked together with but little more than the ordinary expense of working one. Reliable estimates and vouchers in the possession of the company, show the capacity of the mines, *as now developed*, to yield, with the new machinery which the company hope to have in operation by Aug. 1 next, $1,200 per day in gold, which, allowing for estimated expenses, is over ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. UPON THE WHOLE CAPITAL.

While such an estimate, following the fashion of the day, would amply justify a capital of ONE or TWO MILLIONS, yet no such capital being in fact necessary, the company have thought the true interest of the stockholders would best be consulted by fixing the amount of their capital upon the basis of an actual cash requirement, and leaving the dividends to be paid monthly or quarterly, to determine the real value of their stock.

The capital is therefore fixed at $250,000, of which $50,000 is reserved as a working capital. The greater part of the stock is already taken; $100,000, including the working capital, may be subscribed for. ONLY AT PAR, at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., bankers, No. 29 Wall-st., and at the Sixth National Bank, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, payable one-half ($5 per share) at time of subscribing, balance on the 1st day of June.

The working capital is amply sufficient for stocking the mines with first class machinery, and will be faithfully devoted to that object. An experienced agent, entirely familiar with them, leaves for the mines immediately.

GREAT WESTERN
(Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 William-street,
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:
W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler, of J. Munroe & Co , New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigh Wesendonck & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heineman & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N.Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, { of Dennistoun & Co., New-York. / of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
Charles G. Landon, New-York.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougement De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Reghen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

OFFICE DENVER (GOLD) MINING COMPANY, No. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Trustees have this day declared a second (2d) Quarterly Dividend of two (2) per cent., payable at the office of the company, free from Government tax, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. Transfer books will remain open until the day previous.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant. The transfer books will close on the 12th instant, and reopen on the 23d instant. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., May 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at their office, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1864, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders. By order of the Board.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. BRIDGES and SIDELIA M. BRIDGES, plaintiffs, against JAMES T. LLOYD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named, JAMES T. LLOYD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, ($757 55,) with interest from the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1864.
D. IRA BAKER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 182 Broadway.
mv10-law6wTu*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chap. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 2, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, paying semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows, viz: One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1885, and one hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 16, 1864.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for transporting the United States Mail between this office and the several railroad depots and steamboat landings in this City.
The number of trips necessary for the performance of this service at the present time are as follows, viz.:
TO HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of Warren and Chambers sts., nine trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and on Sundays three trips to 30th-st.
TO NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., ten trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and two trips on Sundays.
TO HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., two trips daily. (Sundays excepted.)
TO NEW-JERSEY TRANSPORTATION CO.'S RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., eleven trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and four trips on Sundays.
TO CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CO.'S STEAMBOAT, foot of Barclay-st., three trips each day, (Sundays excepted.)
TO NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., or elsewhere, six trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)
TO MARINERS' HARBOR STEAMBOAT, Pier No. 2 North River, or elsewhere, two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)
The wagons employed in the performance of this service must be so covered as to afford ample protection to the mails, and must be such as shall in all respects be satisfactory to the Postmaster at New-York.
Proposals for this service must be made with a due regard to the number and length of trips performed, in order that should additional trips be required "a pro rata" compensation may be allowed, or should a less number prove sufficient, the "pro rata" therefore may be deducted.
All proposals for this service must be guaranteed by two responsible citizens, who shall bind themselves, that in case his or their bids are accepted, the service shall be satisfactorily performed.
The lowest responsible bidder will be accepted, and designated as "Mail Messenger," and must be prepared to commence the service at an early date after being notified of the acceptance of his bid.
All proposals for the above service must be sealed, and addressed to the Postmaster of New-York, indorsed Proposals for Mail Messenger Service.
MAY 12, 1864. ABR. M. WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 4 P. M., for the delivery, at the following Arsenals, of HORSE EQUIPMENTS, United States Cavalry pattern, as hereinafter specified:
At the New-York Arsenal, 15,000 sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, 2,000 sets.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, 5,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000 sets.
These sets of Horse Equipments are to be furnished complete, except the horse-brush, curry-comb, lariat, picket-pin link, nose-bag, spurs and straps, and blanket, watering briple and sweat leathers. The curb bridle reins are to be ⅞ of an inch wide. The curb, watering bridle, sweat leathers, bits, the malleable iron, hardware, and stirrups, are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the Arsenals above-named. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes—not less than 3½ inches between the bars on the inside of the pummel, the side bars of hard white-wood, or beech; the pummels and canties of beech, well put together; all the irons one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood; to be covered with the best slaughtered cow-hide; all other covering to be rejected. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and if deemed necessary, the leather to be inspected before cutting; but the final inspection will be made at the Arsenals where delivered.
Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 18th day of June, 1864.
Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.
Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties, over their own signatures.
Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.
Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments."
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues; also in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also in Orchard-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets; also in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also in Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; and also in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. The plans for the above may be seen and specifications obtained on application to the contract clerk.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State,) ———
(Date) ———
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186–, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant ———
Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security. ———
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire. D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1864, for 8-inch Columbiad Shell, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:
At the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 10,000 8-inch shell.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000 8-inch shell.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 15,000 8-inch shell.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000 8-inch shell.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, 5,000 8-inch shell
These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for handling and transportation. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than one-tenth (1-10th) of the whole amount contracted for per week. The first delivery to be made on the 15th day of June, 1864.
Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.
No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer shells other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.
Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.
Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.
Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for 8-inch Columbiad Shells."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Chevrons—Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, First-Sergeants, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons for Hospital Stewards.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit samples of the articles to be delivered, and will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and how soon they will complete delivery of the articles bid for.
A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing (here insert the article bid for)" and addressed to LIEUT.-COL. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

ORDNANCE OFFICE—WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this department until MONDAY, May 30, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 25,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns, to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made. Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1 15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 22d day of June, 1864.
Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of sabres, and such as are known to this department to be such, competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.
Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.
Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.
Proposals will be addressed to BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Light Cavalry Sabres."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, June 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA ... Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA ... Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA ... Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER ... Saturday, June 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.
SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.
THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday ... May 21
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... May 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS.
2,500 tons.
MONDAY, May 23, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received on day of sailing.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry—per "Britannia" 25th May; "Caledonia," 4th of June. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:
First Cabin ... $75 | Second Cabin ... $6[illegible]
Intermediate ... 45 | Steerage ... 3[illegible]
Payable in currency. Apply to
T. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, Judkins Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail June 1. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 56 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.
JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER, THE new and beautiful barge HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats and groves such as desired. Excursion office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMboats, barges and groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st. (office removed from Vestry-st.